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THE TREES.

I was once a Dryad, long ago;
In the trees I love I held my house.
Then I read the writing on the stems,
Then I understood the singing boughs.

Still, because I was a Dryad once,
Is for me the leaves' song half revealed;
Still my spirit hears the forest prayers,
Knows the dreams the sleeping branches yield.

I can hear, for I was Dryad once,
Through the storm, the trees in battle call;
Faint and far my spirit seems to hear
All the trees in all the forests fall.

Ah, I was a Dryad long ago;
Naught I knew of sorrow, naught of fear;
For the gladness that my heart knew there
Still I hold the singing branches dear.
—Ethel Clifford in The Sketch.

MODERATE AMBITION.

I'm jes' a-keepin' even; which is doin' purty good.
Haven't made the fortune that I used to hope I would
Haven't caused the trump of fame o'er distant hills to sound,
But kin allus face the music when the landlord comes around.

I've had my share of sunshine an' I seen the flowers smile.
Have the rheumatiz, but only fur a little while.
An' when I come to quit this scene of hope an' likewise doubt,
I'll hardly leave enough fur lawyer folks to fight about.

I have had my disappointments an' I've had my silent fears,
But I reckon that the laughs will easy balance all the tears;
It ain't a brilliant record, but I want it understood
That I'm still a-keepin' even, which is doin' purty good.
—Washington Star.

SNAPPED ON A STEEPLE.

This man is not reclining, as you are likely to suppose, but standing half way up a steeple, and the camera has snapped him from a point below. The steeple itself has the appearance of affording not difficult walking up to the very top, which, of course, is not so, but the result of the optical illusion.

Statue of Tattle.

Duluth News-Tribune.

"If I were a sculptor I would make a mud statue of the Goddess of Tattle, and tie a gingham apron around it," says Uncle Jim, in the Appleton Press. Or you might make it a god, put a derby hat on it, put a cigar between its teeth or a dead line of tobacco juice about its feet, and stand it on some street corner—without its exciting any comment. The type is all too common.

LORD KELVIN AND THE TEAPOT

Domestic science has of recent years adopted the phraseology of the laboratory and become the favorite field of chemists and economists. Twenty years ago, however, it was still a novelty to be treated not flippantly, perhaps, but with less seriousness than it receives today. It was with something like joy, therefore, that a few students admitted to the sombre meetings of the Royal Scientific Society of Edinburgh heard the present Lord Kelvin announce Tea Coseys as the subject of his paper for the evening.

In that bleak land, where the afternoon cup of tea is the universal habit, the padded hood to slip over the teapot and arrest the dissipation of its heat is everywhere in use. Lord Kelvin had made an exhaustive study of radiation in proportion to the surface of the teapot, and wished to show that the surface of the teapot might be reduced to a size where the cosey would no longer keep it warm, but make it actually colder. The boy on the back seat listened eagerly. Here at last was a practical use for science. By manufacturing teapots of scientifically exact proportions the cumbersome tea cosey might be dispensed with and one's fortune made. Through endless formulæ the lad tried to follow the course of the argument. At last Lord Kelvin reached his conclusion. "The proper size, in short for the ideal teapot," he announced, "is approximately that of an ordinary garden pea."—Harper's Weekly.

"SQUATTING" FOR A LIVING

What Is Meant by Common Rights in England.

If you are desirous of building a house upon Dartmoor, in Devonshire, you will have to pay heavily for a lease of an acre of land. The duchy of Cornwall, to whom the great moor belongs, will charge as much as £10 a year ground-rent for an acre of building land. Yet there is one cottage in the very heart of Dartmoor which does not, and never did, pay a penny in rent to the authorities.

The laws against stealing moorland are very strict, but there is one ancient privilege which enables a squatter to get round these enactments. If a house can be built in a single day, between dawn and dark, then the land upon which that house stands becomes the property of the builder so long as the house remains.

The cottage above referred to stands near the banks of the West Dart, some five miles from Princetown. Small as it is, it is solidly built of granite, and it must have taken many hands to complete it, even during the longest of summer days.

Common rights have always been a matter of dispute all over the country. So near Londons as Epping may be seen large tracts of what is now forest-land, where the water-furrows made by the plough are still plainly visible. These mark the sites of fields stolen from the forest by neighboring farmers or landowners, cleared and planted. Their unjust acquisitions were taken from them when the corporation of London stepped in and rescued Epping Forest, spending more than a quarter of a million pounds in securing the 6,000-acre as a public park for ever.

Land-stealing has been stopped near London, but goes on merrily elsewhere. The parishioners at Powick, in the county of Worcestershire, have appealed to Lord Coventry and Lord Beauchamp, the lords of the manor, to put an end to the land-grabbing which is going on on the edges of the common on the Old Hills.

Last year the farmers planted wheat and oats on a portion of the common, and when the crops were ripe cut and harvested them at night, for fear of active protest on the part of the parishioners. They muffled the wheels of their wagons in order to avoid being heard. In 1842 the late Lord Beauchamp rode through the common-land at the head of the villagers, in order to assert the common rights. Yet, since then, it is said that ten fields have been stolen from the common.—Answers.

POLITE POTATO FREAK.

The military looking potato whose portrait is presented herewith was grown by a New York farmer. Neither the man who dug the potato nor those who packed it recognized its lifelike appearance and expression. It was unusually large, weighing a trifle more than a pound and a half. When it came to be packed its size attracted the attention of the farmer, who placed it carefully on the top of the barrel which was to bring it to New York.

It chanced that the commission merchant who unpacked the potatoes was a man of imagination, and he instantly recognized the semblance to the human form. The only artificial additions since it left the ground before being photographed were the hat and the pipe and the eyes. It will be seen that these adjuncts merely lend an appearance of brightness.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Kitty—So you have been to Paris. You must have had a nice time there, you understand the language so perfectly, you know.

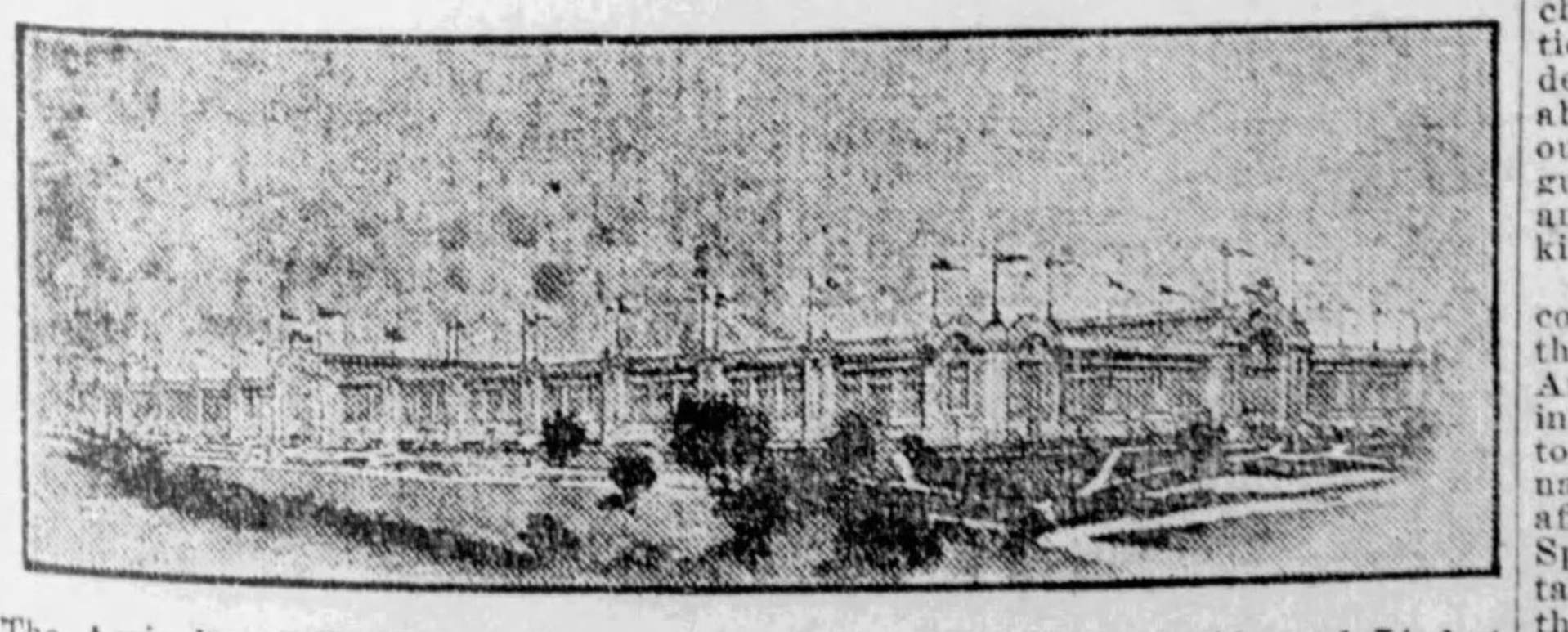
Bessie—Why, the fact is, though you'd hardly believe it, they speak such queer French there it's quite impossible to converse with them with any degree of intelligence."—Boston Transcript.

"What is there extraordinary about him?"

"Why, he's the only man I ever knew who did't think the possession of a racing automobile made him superior to the law."—Chicago Post.

AGRICULTURE BUILDING

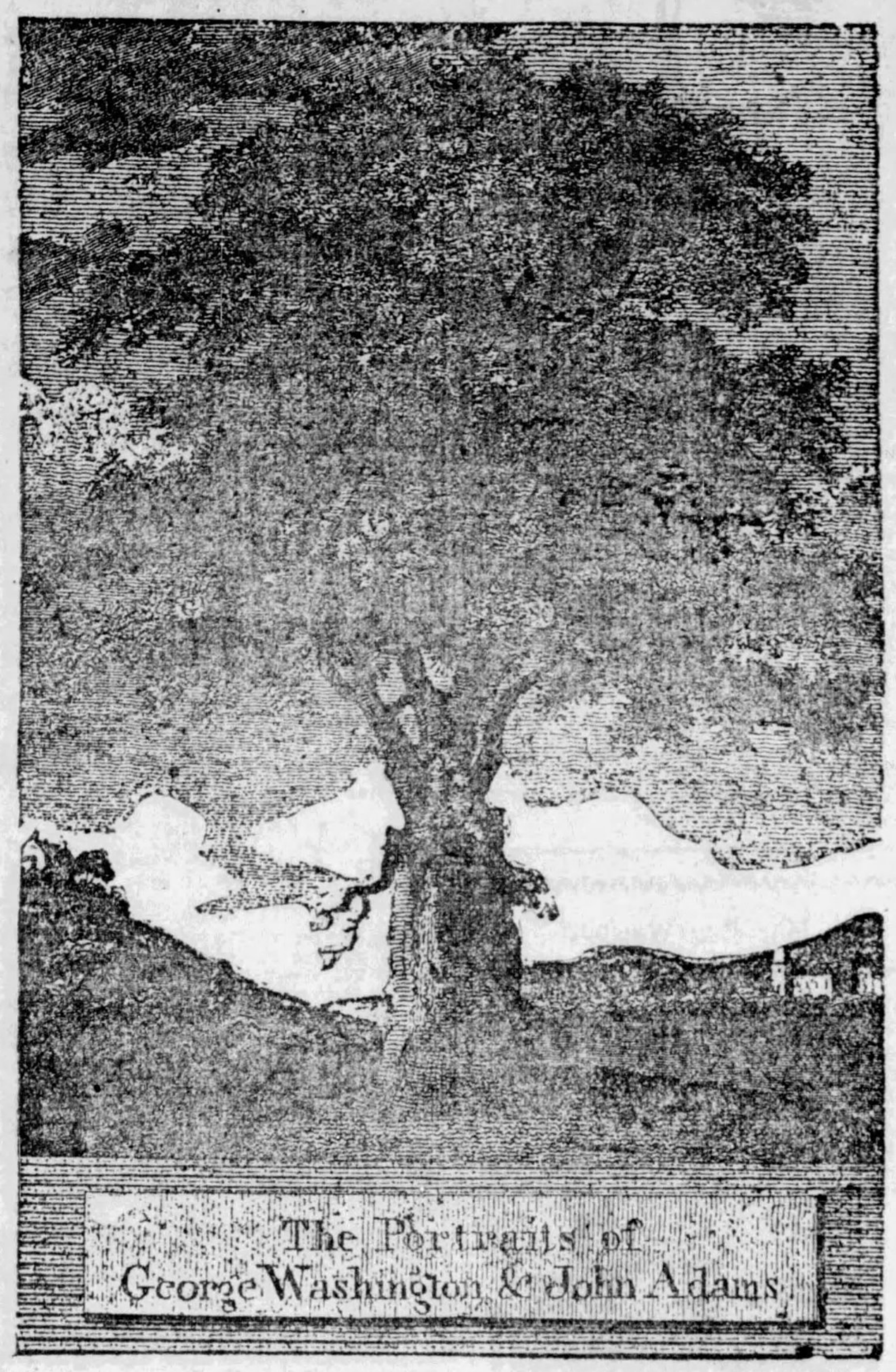
AT ST. LOUIS.



The Agricultural Building will stand on a hill just west of Skinker road and about half a mile south of the Administrative building. Its dimensions will be 500 by 1,600 feet. The long facade will be broken up into bays accentuated by piers, the latter 100 feet from center to center. The ornamentation is to be concentrated in the main entrances, of which there will be five; one in the center of each of the shortest fronts, one in the center of the front on Skinker road and two placed at equal distances on the front toward Arrowhead Lake—the western front. The openings in these entrances will be 52 feet wide and 74 feet high. A massive arch flanked by heavy pylons that rise only a short distance above the cornice make up this entrance composition.

The lighting of the building has received special attention from the architect and will probably be the best lighted structure of the fair. The roof will be carried by nine bays of trusses, those in the center having a span of 106 feet. The building will have little ornamentation and although the largest structure on the grounds it will cost less than some of the buildings in the main architectural picture of the fair. The contract price is $529,940. The contractors are Caldwell & Drake, who also have the contract for the erection of the Horticulture building.

WASHINGTON AND ADAMS "UP A TREE."



Washington and Adams were doubtless in many odd situations during their career, and, being able statesmen, it is difficult to imagine them "up a tree."

No such situation ever developed, but an old-time artist who designed the picture had the temerity to place the great men in that embarrassing position.

Nevertheless, they seem serene, these faces in the foliage, and so long as they are contented we should have no cause for complaint. Can you find them?

The Republic of Louisiana.

The centennial celebration of the purchase of Louisiana from France, at St. Louis next year, is incidentally to pay due honor to Nicholas Chauvin de Lafreniere and his associates, who organized and proclaimed the Republic of Louisiana in 1768, thus antedating our Revolution and the establishment of the Republic of the United States. A monument is to be erected to Lafreniere's memory, and the guest of honor will be his descendant, Henry de Lafreniere, a citizen of Ashland, Wisconsin.

Very few Americans know the facts concerning this interesting attempt at independence, presumably because, like hundreds of other incidents of minor importance, it is not mentioned in the brief school histories of the United States, nor even in the larger popular books on the same subject. Before reciting the facts as to Lafreniere's attempt, it may be well to remind the reader that the struggle known in the colonies as the French and Indian war, was nearly simultaneous with the Seven Years' War in Europe, which involved Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and most of the German states. France lost her colonial power; and to restore her fortunes formed a Bourbon alliance—a combination of countries ruled by different branches of the Bourbon family. This included Spain. England promptly declared war against Spain, and reduced Havana in 1762, obtaining immense booty.

This war was terminated by the treaty of Paris in 1763, among England, France and Spain. By it England retained Canada and the former French territory north of the Ohio and westward to the Mississippi; Spain received the remainder of the French territory in America—Louisiana—embracing all the area of the later Louisiana Purchase. In 1800, Spain retroceded it to France, and in 1803 the United States bought it.

The attempt of Lafreniere and his French compatriots followed the treaty of 1763, by which Louisiana was given to Spain. The letter of the French king, Louis XV, reached the French governor in New Orleans in 1764. It announced the provisions of the treaty, and ordered Louisiana to be formally transferred to the Spanish authorities. Nicholas de Lafreniere was a member of the governor's council. He with several fellow-members, refused to be transferred like slaves from one king to another. A popular convention was called, which appointed Jean Milhet, then the wealthiest man in Louisiana, to go to France and lay before the king a memorial in which the members of the convention declared they would not accept Spanish rule. The following extract will serve to show its tenor:

"Without population there can be no commerce and without commerce no population. Both are fed by liberty and competition, which are the nursing mothers of the state, of which the spirit of monopoly is the tyrant and stepmother. Where is the liberty of our planters, of our merchants, of all our inhabitants? Protection and benevolence have given way to despotism. A single authority seeks to absorb and annihilate everything. Without running the risk of being taxed with guilt, no man of any class can long do anything but tremble, bow his neck and kiss the ground."

Before Milhet, the delegate of the convention, could return from France, the Spanish governor of Havana, Don Antonio Ulloa, arrived at New Orleans in the spring of 1766, he being deputed to take possession of the province in the name of Spain. Finding the people all aflame with the spirit of resistance to Spanish control, he made no attempt at taking posession of the government, as the military force with him was not sufficient to do so. He therefore camped on the bank of the Mississippi below the town, reported the situation to Madrid, and waited for specific instructions and a reinforcement large enough to compel the French to obey him. The mission of Milhet to France was a failure. King Louis XV sent back by him a positive command to submit to the Spanish governor.

The French inhabitants determined to resist. At night on October 28, 1768, they spiked all the guns in the French forts so that they would be of no use to the Spaniards, and took possession of New Orleans in the name of the Republic of Louisiana. The next day the governor's council met, and in spite of the protests of that official, adopted a declaration of independence. They organized a republican form of government, chose Lanfreniere as its head, under the title of "protector"—evidently borrowed from Cromwellian times in England—and framed a constitution for the infant state. Meanwhile Senor Ulloa, the Spanish governor, sailed from Louisiana to Havana, whence he sent news of the proceedings to Madrid. The prime minister of Spain, Count Avanda, laid before the king and his ministry his statement of the Louisiana situation, the following extract giving its most important portion:

> The insurrection at New Orleans seems to be an object of the greatest importance, not only for the reasons which have been expressed above, but on account of its consequences. Its situation on the Gulf of Mexico; its being already, as it were, a European town by its population, and its being converted into a free port, which no doubt would be the case, would attract thither large numbers from Europe, and considering that a republic in Louisiana would be independent from all European powers, it would then become the interest of all to keep on terms of amity with her, and to support her existence. The favorable position in which Louisian would then be placed would not only increase her population, but also enlarge her limits, and transform her into a rich, flourishing and free state in sight of our provinces, which would present the melancholy contrast of exhaustion and lack of cultivation. From the example under their eyes, the inhabitants of our vast Mexican domains would be led to consider their utter want of commerce, the extortions of their different governors, the little esteem in which they are held, the few offices which they are permitted to fill. These things would weight the great inducements which they would have to hate still more the Spanish domination and to think they can brave it with more security when they shall see that a province weak when compared with their extensive and populous country, can make good her position with impunity and secure her prosperity.

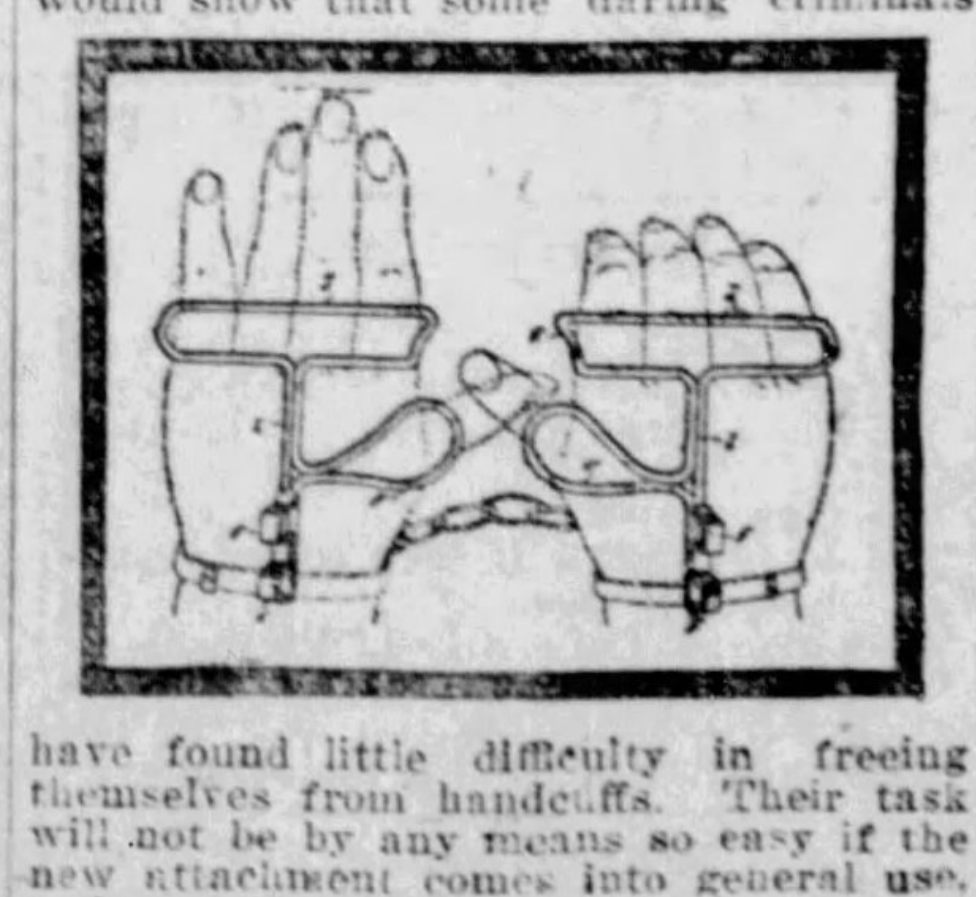
The Spanish government felt fully the importance of maintaining its authority in Louisiana and sent a fleet of 24 vessels of war, with a land force of 2,600 men, which reached New Orleans in July, 1769. Even then, Count O'Reilly, the commander of the expedition, did not dare try armed conclusions at once. Under pretext of a friendly conference, the leaders of the republic—Lafreniere, Milhet, Capt. Noyan, Marquies and Carisse—were induced to come aboard O'Reilly's ship. He at once arrested them, tried them by court-martial, and condemned them to death. The inhabitants, disheartened, made no further opposition, and the Spanish troops disembarked and took possession of New Orleans. On October 28, 1769, they were shot to death on the Place des Armes by Spanish soldiers. The next day the declaration of independence of Louisiana, the constitution of the republic, and all its official documents, were burned in front of the cathedral. Thus ended the republic of Louisiana, which had an actual existence from October, 1768, to July, 1769, the first independent government on American soil. The St. Louis exposition managers are right in reviving its history and paying due honor to its patriotic martyrs.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

NEW STYLE HANDCUFF.

In the accompanying picture is shown a curious device, which is designed as an attachment for handcuffs. It consists of a stem, which is intended to rest on the back of the hand.

One would suppose that a plain handcuff would suffice to hold any prisoner, but a search through the police records would show that some daring criminals have found little difficulty in freeing themselves from handcuffs. Their task will not be by any means so easy if the new attachment comes into general use, and for the obvious reason that it acts as a perfect restraint on the fingers and thumb.



A New York Story of Today.

Lees and Leaven

By
EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

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By McClure, Phillips & Co.

XII:—A CONFLICT OF WILLS.

Mrs. Isaac Bunton had many acquaintances, but not a friend, in New York. Her circle grew by a process warranted to secure a large, but not hardy growth: the system of cultivation gardeners call "Forcing." This includes fostering by irrigation and rich fertilizers, whose society equivalents are champagne and terrapin. There was no reason why society should not recognized the Buntons, who seemed to be well-bred, well-behaved people; but, on the other hand, there was no particular reason why it should recognize them, so the forcing process was resorted to with the well-known results: Mrs. Bunton's circle of acquaintances expanded, but included no friend. Why should it? Surely, friendship is too precious a gift to bestow for mere terrapin and champagne; we demand something of more value to compensate for the emotional wear and tear of friendship—that boon we bestow freely, let us say, for the tip of an icy finger held out from a plane above us; not for a rugged clasp of the hand on the same plane with us! We will declaim from the housetops that Mrs. John Worthington is our dearest friend, if only she will invite us to tea and bread and butter. But the Buntons? They are no better than we are, and it is really more than they deserve that we should give even our acquaintance in return for their champagne and terrapin.

Mrs. Bunton was very lonely, and often thought with a sigh of regret of the old friends of the Flats—not the Heights!—of White River. But she made no complaint. Daisy became more and more fascinated with the entertainment she found in New York; and Isaac was now playing at a game more fascinating to him than were the theatres to Daisy; an entertainment that enthralls until it kills, sometimes, or makes mad. He was gambling? Oh, no, sir! Not with cards and dice. Nothing so vulgar and reprehensible! He was playing his game in Wall street. He was successful, too, and his greatest satisfaction was that he was independent of the interest that urged him to part with the mining land. He had traded freely on that land, though. Often he had borrowed large sums on it, he had used the financial strength its ownership gave him in many ways, but he refused all offers to sell it. To a very arrogant lawyer named Bannister, who had sent for him—sent for him, not gone to him—he had made an offer to put the land into the proposed iron combine at a valuation so fabulous that it was treated by the lawyer as only another way of again refusing to sell, and he told Isaac Bunton so, and not very politely. "Very well, Mr. Bannister," Bunton had replied; "your crowd will come to my terms, one day; and when that day comes you may call on me—don't send for me, for I'll not come to you again."

His boldness and success in "holding up the combine," as his action was called, gave him a reputation that made him the leader of a new element in the street; a joyously gay lot of buccaneers who held that there was no mystery in Wall street; that the men who pretended to be running the gambling game played there were playing under false pretences; that the buccaneers had as many rights and privileges as the old line of chartered privateers in those waters, and proposed to exercise them.

Many of these new acquaintances of the Street were also Westerners, and like Isaac had come to New York with their families to live. These merry marauders made up a considerable part of the Buntons' social life, and were preferred to the natives, as seeming to depend less upon irrigation and fertilizing than the native flower of acquaintance. Even Daisy approved of this element of their social circle. She met in it maidens and young matrons who enjoyed the matinee with her own degree of enthusiasm; and when she went to the plays in their company, which she did in preference to going with her mother, she found no check upon her growing intimacy with chance acquaintances of either sex. These were people generally associated, or related—vaguely—to people of the stage.

Her illusion as to stageland was complete; her interest in it intense; her ambition in regard to it the strongest impulse in her impulsive nature.

Daisy Bunton would have been an astonished young woman had she known that one person was keeping her under close espionage; that one person had a fairly accurate list of her matinee-made friends, even a notion of a considerable correspondence she carried on without her mother's knowledge. But she would have been more astonished had she known that this person was Mrs. John Worthington.

Being as stupid as he was proud, the great Mr. Worthington never learned anything, nor gave up an idea to which he had once given adherence. This characteristic was of small inconvenience to the men who managed him and his affairs, because of the infrequency with which he originated an idea. Most of those ideas he thought were original with him were but the slow growth of suggestions planted in his mind by the chief counsel for the Worthington interests, Caleb Bannister. The latter had a manner of treating Mr. Worthington as if he were a person, not an institution, and therefore had more influence over him than anyone else. But unfortunately Mr. Worthington was not wholly an institution; he did at rare intervals have original initiative celebrations; mental inceptions with which it was always difficult to deal, for the great man was even more incapable of altering one of these troublesome self-made opinions than he was of changing his mind when it had been made up for him by Mr. Bannister. So it was that his own idea that his eldest son should solve the difficulty over the formation of the iron combine, by marrying the daughter of Isaac Bunton, became a fundamental truth in his mind; an existing, evident fact, to question which was folly, heresy or madness.

Mrs. Worthington had never quarreled, seldom seemed to differ, with her husband. She did not need to in order to have her own way in their social affairs, for she had more than enough cleverness to make it appear that he regulated them; and with his business affairs she never meddled, for she knew that Caleb Bannister was the head of the cabinet that managed them, and her high regard for that lawyer's wisdom was not the least evidence of her own.

But here was a matter that was neither business nor social; that neither involved income nor a dinner list; a matter that touched her affections—born with their object—her son! Jack, her first-born, she loved. He was her first love and, though he had a brother and sister, her greatest love.

Mr. Worthington was a deliberate man; he did not hotly press his idea that Jack should offer Miss Bunton a seat on the throne; he felt, indeed, that a marriage of this importance should be approached with the dignified measure of the minuet, not the antic haste of the two-step. This was an affair of state, involving the succession of the House of Worthington; not a vulgar love affair, in which Jack's younger brother might engage, if he pleased. The family had its traditions in this respect, as strong as the laws of other dynasties, and those traditions had all been observed in the will Caleb Bannister had long ago drawn and John Worthington signed. Jack was to succeed as the head of the house, the director of its affairs, and the owner of by far the largest part of its fortune. Mr. Worthington had critically observed Daisy, upon several occasions of ceremony, and found that she was a young person of good demeanor, with a suggestion of haughtiness in her look he much approved, and as to personal charm, if Jack had any foolish preferences in that regard, why, surely Miss Bunton, so far from lacking in that respect, seemed to be more than usually well favored. Thus he solemnly prosed to his wife, who was less acquiescent in the matter than pleased him.

"I do not quite understand your attitude in this affair, Nan," he said to her, when he began to show some impatience over her failure to forward the match. "You can have no objection to the marriage, of course, knowing how highly important it is that the property Bunton owns should be incorporated in our interests. Have you spoken to Jack on the subject?"

"I have not?"

"But he understands our wishes.

"He understands your wishes. Jack pays Miss Bunton some attention. There is no hurry."

"I do not say that there is a hurry. I never hurry. But I confess to some eagerness to have the engagement made and announced. The young woman is personally attractive; her father is known to be a man of wealth—that mining property alone is worth a large fortune—and she may become piqued at Jack's faint-heartedness, and accept someone else."

"Well, John," his wife replied with the smile she usually could end a subject with, "if Jack loses Miss Bunton, we need not despair of seeing him well married."

But he would not be turned aside, now. He returned to the subject until, her nerves on fire, she laughed gaily and left the room, angrier and more troubled than she had ever been before. She sent for Caleb Bannister. His heavy, motionless face expressed not even surprise when, the instant the servant admitted him and had departed, she, striding up and down the room, exclaimed: "Help me! I could see my son dead with less grief than see him married to that woman. John Worthington was never wholly determined on a thing before in his life. What can I tell him? He is blind—absolutely blind! He sees only her pretty face; her insolent manner he takes for hauteur; sees that she is the only child of this rascal Bunton—that is all! If she were only a silly girl, Jack could marry her, I suppose, and not be shamed in the world by her; find his entertainment where he liked. But her mind is not silly—it is loose. I know! She haunts matinees, cafes, the streets, even, if she must, to see, and yes—ugh!—to flirt with low ruffians! There is something worse than that she has a low, common mind—something. I can't explain it to you, but I'll learn, yet! If the creature is not actually evil—no, I don't understand it, but there is—help me! How can you help me, you who are wise, and know John?"

Mr. Bannister was the only human being who had seen and heard the reputedly always serene and good tempered Nan Worthington give expression to her actual feelings. Perhaps it was because he had been a witness to her lapses into perfect honesty, that he did not now seem much interested in her anger, but said quietly: "You used the word 'rascal' in speaking of Mr. Bunton."

"Did I?"

"Did you not?"

"Well?"

"Because of any information you have concerning him?"

"Him?" Her brain was filled with the subject of the daughter. She did not understand the interest the lawyer showed in another subject.

"Mr. Bunton; you spoke of him as a rascal, just now," he persisted patiently.

"Is he not a rascal?" she asked, stopping in her stride, to look at him inquiringly.

"We may consider the assumption a safe one, with not much danger of doing an injustice—generally. I was asking if you spoke of him so because of any information you have."

"I know he is a rascal!"

"I believe he is; and my belief is based on some evidence. Your knowledge, I assume, is similarly based—on evidence."

"Mr. Bannister, you do not quiz. You have some serious reason for questioning me. I have no evidence. I say he is a rascal because he is. You are talking to a woman. If we waited for what you call evidence before we acted on what we know, we would be a more bewildered lot of fools than we are, I suppose. May I go on with the subject I begged you to come here to discuss?"

"If you please, madam."

"How shall we make Mr. Worthington give up this insane idea?"

"Is it insane?"

"Is it not?" she cried impatiently. "Jack is not in the slightest danger of making a foolish match if he is left to his own choice. There are fifty girls in New York from whom he could chose; any one of them would make him a suitable wife. If there were no other reason why he should not marry this Bunton girl—he does not care for her!"

"How do you know?"

She started at the abruptness of the question.

"You always ask reasons!" she declared petulantly.

"That is the principal reason that the Worthington interests pay me fifty thousand a year, madam."

"Well, I can give a reason; Jack is in love with—with someone else."

"With a Miss Grace Paxton, you were about to say."

She looked at his in astonishment, and repeated his question: "How do you know?"

"Miss Paxton is an occasional visitor, with her brother, at our place. Jack is a member of our Country Club; Mrs. Bannister has had him to dinner on some of the occasions of Miss Paxton's visits."

"So you have seen them together! I only heard him speak of her. But that was enough."

"Is it because Jack's affections are engaged elsewhere that you object to Worthington's plans regarding Miss Bunton?"

"Are you trying to find out if I would like to see Jack marry Miss Paxton?"

"I am trying to find out why you want me to help you to dislodge an idea from your husband's mind." He said this almost roughly, and so greatly and so long had she admired and respected him that his very roughness flattered her. It is not to the usual woman an intellectual man says "stick to the point."

"Let me see if I can explain," she said. "Does it mean anything to you that I know that if Jack could be persuaded to marry as his father wishes, it would wreck his life?"

"It would mean more if you would tell me how you know. Well?"

"Well. Jack will not marry her. What then?"

"Well?"

She again walked the room, her flushed face gradually paling, until, when she stopped, and stood close before the lawyer, she was white. "If Jack refuses to obey his father in this, would John alter his will?" she asked, her voice trembling.

"I believe he would."

"Unless he abandons this idea?"

"I wish I were a pauper!" she cried, sinking into a chair.

"If that is your state of mind, madam, encourage Jack to marry as he pleases, and he, at least, will be a pauper—relatively."

"But if I, instead of Jack, could suffer poverty! Jack could manage our business interests, could he not?"

"He is taking hold of affairs with intelligent energy."

"Could he not be the real head of the house; make a name for himself, alone; stand before men as a man; be respected for what he does, not for his income; form and carry out great plans of public usefulness and good; be strong for what is right in our country, because it is right, and stand for that right, without fear?"

As she passionately poured forth this indictment of her own husband—and the things her very soul hoped for her son were the things wherein her husband was a conspicuous weakling—the lawyer checked over the counts in the indictment, and murmured to himself: "She knows her husband almost as well as I do."

But he only bowed a grave assent and said no word.

"This is what I have dreamed of for my son, my oldest boy, my first-born, my only love on earth. Has John Worthington any right to destroy the dream of my life, that my son—my son—can make come true? This foolish, hideous, empty life I live now, I endure only because I hope for the days when my life will be filled with good purpose; when I can help—at least encourage—my son in being a man. In doing a man's work in the world. Has John Worthington the right to deprive my boy of the opportunity to do these things—to gratify the only honorable ambition of my life?"

She paused as if expecting the lawyer to answer.

"If your husband asks me to make a change in his will, I shall do as he directs me," he said coldly.

"Then you will help me to change my husband's mind, instead of his will?"

"You want me to advise your husband not to insist on this marriage for Jack?"

"Yes."

"It is a matter of greater importance than you could easily understand, that we should have a practical control of the ore fields before we take the final steps in a combination of certain interests—large interests. I will not trouble you with the details, which are many and complicated: but I will say that we have never considered a business undertaking anywhere nearly approaching this in importance or magnitude. I was the first to point out that our position would be fatally weak if we did not have a practical control of the ore supply. Some two years ago we seemed to have that control; but expected developments showed that a very large and cheaply worked deposit of the very kind of ore we most desired, extended into land having then little known value, and that land Isaac Bunton owned. We have offered him very many times what the property seemed to be worth, but failed to secure the land. Our negotiations could not be kept a secret, and a rival interest is now aware of the weakness of our position, and is bidding against us for this land. Still Bunton refuses to sell, but has made a proposition to me that is so extravagant we cannot consider it—much as we need what he offers. I have explained all this to you that you may understand what I now tell you. Your husband suggested the acquisition of the property by the common expedient, known as 'marrying it.' He submitted the suggestion to me, and—"

"Well!"

"I approved."

"Oh, oh!"

"But, madam, I have changed my mind."

"Yes, yes!"

"I should not again advise your husband as I did. I believe that there is some point involved in the title to that land, which, when it is revealed, would convince Mr. Worthington that Bunton would not make a desirable connection by marriage."

"That is Mr. Bannister's way of saying what I said: you believe Bunton is a rascal. Is it not so?"

"The inference is yours; I shall not controvert it."

"Then you will help me?"

"Is there not much to consider, first, even admitting the inference you have drawn?"

"Consider what? Tell John that Bunton is a rascal. My husband's actions can be depended upon where a question of honor is involved. Surely, sir!"

"Surely, madam. But I shall not tell him that Bunton is a rascal."

"Why, in God's name?"

"Because I cannot prove it. Let us consider the case from Mr. Worthington's viewpoint: Supposing Jack marries Miss Bunton—is it certain that he would be unhappy in the relation? A marriage of convenience, as you suggested, permits the husband to seek the society of other women or the recreation his home does not afford. We have known of such cases, you and I, when the world, aware of the facts, has not been too censorious. Such a marriage would leave Mr. Worthington's will undisturbed, and afford Jack opportunity to achieve the career you so earnestly hope for him; and which, I am bound to say, he shows good signs of winning—if he is given the opportunity."

"You suggest to me a plan that would make my son a faithless husband. You would not do so unless you thought me capable of furthering such a plan. That sounds like a very hard judgment upon me as a mother, Mr. Bannister."

"Is it unjust?" he asked quietly.

She was silent for a time, and then answered as quietly: "No. I would consent to such a marriage—urge it, if necessary, rather than give up my ambition for my oldest son—God forgive me! But the girl! The girl would bring shame upon us!"

A servant entered, and said, "Mr. Worthington has come in, madam, and asks if you are engaged."

"Say that I am here with Mr. Bannister, and that I should like to see him here."

When John Worthington entered the room a moment later they both noticed his appearance. The lawyer looked at him keenly, and his wife went toward him huriedly, saying, "Are you ill, John?"

"No, Nan. No, no!" but he leaned on her arm as he went to a chair, saying, "I am glad that you are here, Bannister. I wanted to see you. I did not know that you were in town."

"I did not go to the office," the lawyer said.

"I know. I inquired. I hoped to see you. I have had a talk with Jack. On a personal matter. But I wished your advice. To give you some instructions, rather, in the same relation."

He spoke with an effort; both physical and mental, it seemed. His head hung down, and he appeared unable to lift even his eyes as he talked.

Mr. Bannister had been nearer than anyone else to the real human being concealed in the shell of institutionalism enclosing John Worthington. He knew that, such as they were, the soul and sensibilities which distinguish a human being from a franchise, or a document of incorporation, aspired and throbbed after a manner within that shell; and he had come, after long years of close association, to feel a sense of human sympathy for them—a friendly feeling, strangely tinged with compassion, sprung—who knows?—from a consciousness that they had feebly forced through this bonded, stocked, syndicated, listed and quoted shell, and directed toward him, Caleb Bannister, a living, human sentiment; a trusting dependence, that makes up in part, the precious "phase of mental disposition" called affection.

"I think, Worthington," the lawyer said, "that if you have any business to discuss we'd better postpone it until tomorrow."

The Great Man shook his head, not impatiently, slowly but decisively, and the lawyer added, "At least until after dinner. You have been working hard today, and look tired. I'll remain here tonight, if Mrs. Worthington will put me up."

"I'd like you to remain, Bannister, very much, but we'll talk now. I'm not ill." He raised his head with an effort. "I spoke to Jack today of my plan for his marriage. I wish to speak to you now, of that; and you, too, Nan."

"Yes, John; but not now. Let me have tea served first, and then you lie down until dinner. Mr. Bannister will stay all night, and after dinner we can talk, when you are rested," his wife urged.

They could not move him from his purpose to talk then of the idea dearer to him than any other he had ever entertained—his very own. "I am disposed to discuss this matter, now," he persisted. "I wish to speak to you both; for it is a matter involving all our interests; business and family. I failed, in my interview with Jack, to secure his promise to marry Miss Bunton. My eldest son's attitude distresses me greatly. I have decided upon my course. You Bannister, must explain to Jack. Coming from you, our most trusted adviser, it will impress him differently. Than if his mother or I spoke, I mean. Jack may have a reasonable time to decide. You are to tell him that, Bannister, and this; if he refuses to comply with my wish in this matter—based upon the welfare of the family interests—the name of Rupert, my second son, shall be substituted in my will for Jack's. And Jack's for Rupert's. It will not be a matter for further discussion. You understand, Bannister?"

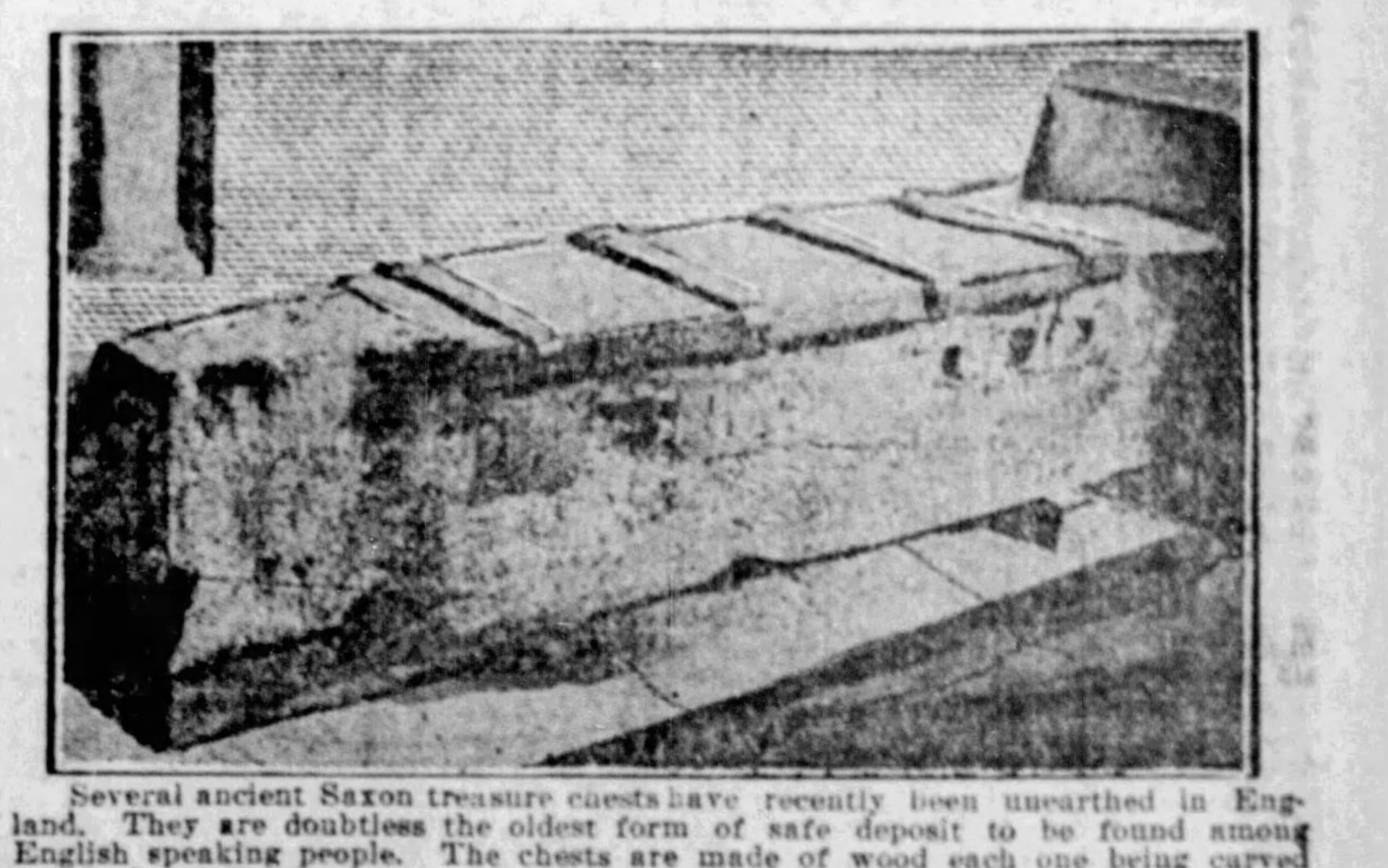
The lawyer bowed assent. He was looking at Mrs. Worthington, sitting white and motionless, with her hands at her throat as if she were stifling a cry.

"And you, Nan, you understand my decision," her husband said, turning his head heavily, to look at her.

"I have heard what you said, John, but—it is unjust."

"Unjust! Why unjust? It is only my

PRIMITIVE ENGLISH SAFE DEPOSIT CHEST



Several ancient Saxon treasure chests have recently been unearthed in England. They are doubtless the oldest form of safe deposit to be found among English speaking people. The chests are made of wood each one being carved from a heavy log of oak.

The opening for holding the treasure is extremely small compared with the size of the chest, and is therefore supposed to be very well protected. The chest measures more than six feet in length, while the cavity inside is but 22 inches long and six inches deep.

The door, or covering for the cavity is of wrought iron and is locked with six locks, each lock being of a different design. The wood, though slightly worm eaten and decayed, is still hard and tough, so that after all these centuries the chest is still a rather formidable affair. Considering the crude tools which the thieves of the early Saxon times must have had to work with, the ancient treasure chest was probably in its day as safe from being broken open as many of the modern so-called burglar-proof vaults.

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GENTLEMEN:—Some two years ago I was so run down that I lacked strength, had no appetite and could not sleep nights. Sometimes it seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I had to get up many times during the night to urinate and go often through the day. After having the best physicians prescribe for me without relief, I decided from my symptoms that the medicine I needed was Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. After trying a sample bottle with good results, I purchased six bottles of the regular size and after taking them was entirely cured. Swamp-Root is a wonderful remedy when a man is not feeling well, after exposure or loss of sleep and irregular meals. It is also a great medicine to tone up a man's system. Other members of the Police force are using and recommending Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of this great remedy.

The Officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the good you have accomplished in the compounding of Swamp-Root.

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To Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y. William Moore Chief of Police.
W. H. Fredenburg Roundsman.
John W Heath Patrolman.
Officers of the Binghamton, N. Y., Police Department.

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Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention that you read this generous offer in The Toledo "Weekly Blade," when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root — Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

will that makes Jack the principal heir, and prospective inheritor of my position as the manager of our interests. There is no law compelling me to name our eldest son in that relation. As to the justice, Rupert may have a better claim under that head than Jack. Rupert surely resembles me more than Jack, has inherited more of my mental qualities, and therefore may be said to promise better at the head of the family interests, when I am gone, than Jack. Why unjust, Nan?" he demanded, raising his voice.

"Unjust," she replied, struggling not to let any of the rage she felt show in her tones, "because Jack has been lead all his life to expect to take the place at the head of affairs; has been especially educated with that view in mind; because he is ambitious for that career, and shows capacity for it; because he has fairly entered upon that career and is eagerly pursuing it, so that when he is in full charge, he will make the name of Worthington as much respected and honored as it is now hated and des"——

She stopped before she finished the word, perhaps noting a signal of warning in the lawyer's eyes.

Her husband, staring at her with rising indignation, said huskily, "Go on, please."

"I do not deny your right to make any change in your will, any departure from the family custom, for which there is a good reason. If Jack were determined to marry a woman who was objectionable, I could sympathize with you; but to say to him, 'You must marry this one woman,' is unreasonable, when it goes without saying that there are many others as good—better—he might marry. That is more than an unreasonable limit upon his choice, it is an unjust limit."

"The lack of reasonableness, Nan," her husband said, speaking slowly, though he seemed to try to hurry his words, " does not lie with me. You ignore the peculiar circumstances that make it entirely reasonable for me to demand of Jack this marriage. But what is all this bother about?" he cried, a sudden excitement giving him strength to speak quickly and sharply. "What is the objection to the young lady I have selected? Is she not as desirable as another?"

"No, she is not!" Mrs. Worthington declared, fast losing control of her feelings.

"Why?"

"Her tastes are common!"

"Oh!" he sneered, "that is a woman's reason. Is there any reason a man can understand? Bannister has no objection."

"He has!" the woman cried desperately, hoping to gain the aid of the lawyer to her side.

"Indeed? Well, Bannister?"

"I again suggest that we postpone this subject, until tomorrow."

"And I insist that we finish the subject now," Worthington declared, pounding the arm of his chair feebly.

"I have no advice to give," the lawyer said, speaking quietly. "But I make this suggestion: let me continue my negotiations with Bunton a little longer. We may find something that will make this marriage seem less desirable than it does now. Your doctor has advised a trip to the Mediterranean on your yacht. Take that trip now. In the meantime I will keep at work with Bunton."

"If any one but you had failed in settling the matter with Bunton," Worthington said, "I should hope that it might be settled. But you have failed. That means that it is a waste of time to continue on that line. The delay is most dangerous. The opposition to my plan is silly. I say it is silly! My mind is finally made up. I wish to have Jack informed, and at once, of my intention in regard to my will. If he remains disobedient, it is my duty to the affairs of the family to put Rupert at once in touch with the interests he is to control."

"Listen to me, John! Listen to me a moment!" cried his wife. "It would break my heart not to have our first-born go on with his career. No, no, hear me. If in a little time—a month—I cannot show you that the woman you have selected for Jack's wife is unworthy of him, I will consent to the marriage, will urge it, rather than have his prospects blasted."

"This is hysterical, Nan. I have seen as much of the young lady as you. I like her. I'll not consent to have her spied upon; for all I know, led into some harmless indiscretion that could be twisted into an appearance of evil, to thwart my plan."

"John! Do you hint that I would lead her"—

"I mean," he interrupted excitedly, "that I have made up my maid! That I will not brook further discussion. I mean, Bannister, that I direct you to draw up a new will, and have it ready for me to sign, if my son continues to defy—to de—to"—

He sank back, his lips moving, but no sounds escaping from them. Bannister sprang to his side, and held him, or he would have slipped to the carpet. Mrs. Worthington darted to an electric bell that would have summoned servants. But she was stopped by the lawyer saying in a voice of sharp command: "No! Not a servant. His condition must not become known to the public—not until the doctor has been here. Go yourself, quietly, and telephone for the doctor. See that no servant comes here. Hurry, but be calm."

When she left the room Bannister, big and powerful, lifted the unconscious form, and gently laid it on a lounge. Then he stepped into the room where a maid was laying afternoon tea service, asked for a glass of water, drank it and asked for another. This he walked back with, as if he had not satisfied his thirst. He quickly loosened Worthington's scarf and collar, bathed his temples with water and soon was able to give him some of it to drink. Worthington, staring straight up at the ceiling, feebly felt for the lawyer's hand, and closed his fingers over it. In a little while he whispered in a low, heavy voice, "Caleb."

"Yes, John."

"Don't leave."

"No. Don't try to talk."

"Did I fall? Did something strike me?" He was still staring, with troubled, frightened eyes, and spoke so low the lawyer had to bend close to his lips to hear.

"You were a little faint. The doctor will be here soon."

"Nan?"

"Mrs. Worthington is telephoning. She'll be here directly."

"Don't leave, Caleb."

"No."

"Friend."

The doctor did not call it apoplexy, but said something about premonitory symptoms and gave orders for absolute quiet. Then he talked with Mr. Bannister, and told his patient that, as soon as his yacht could be made ready, he must sail away on it for a couple of months, at least, and avoid even the discussion of business affairs, or of any topic that might distress him.

"I will obey you," the patient said, "after I have given Mr. Bannister one instruction."

"If it relates to the subject under discussion when you were overcome—I forbid it," the doctor said.

But he persisted, and told the lawyer that as soon as the yacht cruise was begun, Jack was to be informed of his father's intention regarding the will, which would be carried out on his return from the cruise, if at that time his son's engagement to Miss Bunton was not announced.

(To Be Continued.)

Painkiller PERRY DAVIS'
The world-known household remedy for cuts, burns, bruises—coughs, colds, sore throat.

Home Treatment for Cancer.

All forms of cancer and tumor cured by soothing, balmy oils. Doctors, lawyers and ministers endorse it. Write for free book to the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind.

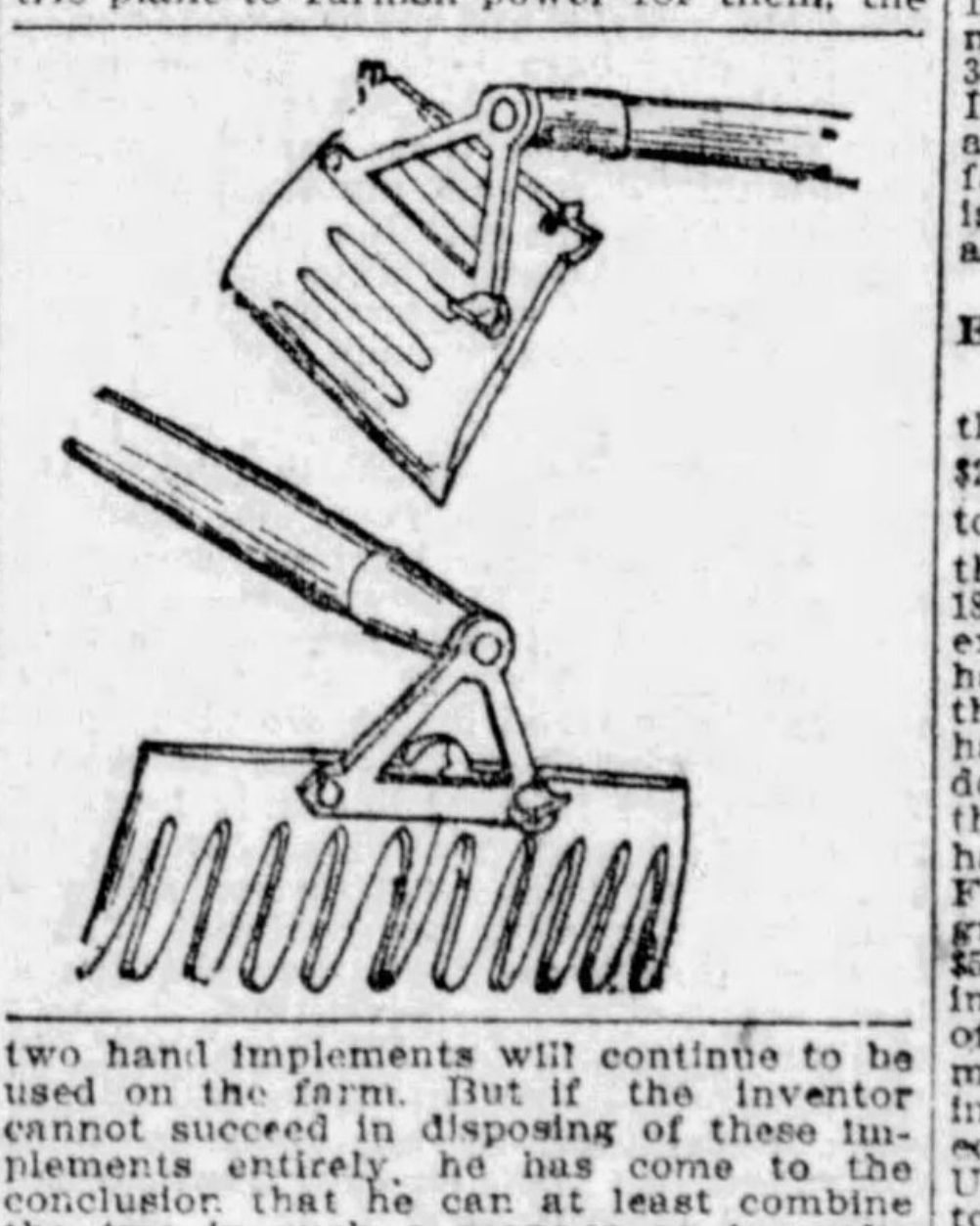
Long Rifle vs. the Short.

The adoption by England of a rifle with a barrel twenty-five inches in length, which will be equally well adapted to infantry and cavalry, has given rise to the expected number of bitter criticisms, all the more bitter as the mechanism of the rifle is still a secret. It has also given rise to a general discussion which contains some curious suggestions. One is that the main body of troops should be armed with the short rifle, but that a picked body of men should be provided with a weapon embodying all the latest results of scientific ballistics and capable of firing with great accuracy up to 3,000 or 4,000 yards. The weapon should have a barrel five or six feet long and a bore of at least .45. It should have wind gauges, and telescopic sights, and a small tripod on which to rest it. There would be two men to each such rifle.

A little powder may help the complexion of some women, but not when they make a magazine of their faces.

New Agricultural Combination.

No matter how many new implements are invented to do a farmer's work automatically, and with the intention of eliminating the hand work, he will still find use for the hoe and rake. With all his reapers, binders, mowers, grain drills and other farm machinery and a modern electric plant to furnish power for them, the two hand implements will continue to be used on the farm. But if the inventor cannot succeed in disposing of these implements entirely, he has come to the conclusion that he can at least combine the two in such a manner as to make one handle serve for both, and also shape the teeth of the rake so that they will intermesh and form the hoe. How this has been accomplished can best be understood by studying the drawing, where the combination is shown in both its forms. The handle is provided with a triangular clamping head, with thumbscrews which hold the two sections of the implement in either position. When placed end to end, with the teeth projecting in the same direction, a fairly respectable rake is produced, while to form a hoe the two sections are meshed together, the teeth of one entering the slots of the other and forming a smooth surface, with the lower edge sharpened to cut weeds and till the soil after the manner of an ordinary hoe.



Beginning of a Prosperous Career.

"I guess it can do no harm now," remarked the well fed clubman, who was known to have a large rent roll, "to tell how I started in business."

"It's a true story, mind you," he went on to say, flicking the ashes from his cigar. "I was about 12 years old at the time of the big fire of 1871. We managed to escape it by living in a part of the city the fire didn't touch, but I used to go and look at the ruins every day, and one morning it occurred to me that there might be some money made by selling them. There were such a tremendous stock on hand that it looked like a pity to let it all go to waste.

"So I hired a smaller boy to go around and collect pieces of melted iron, glass and the like, and I set up a little store on an eligible corner, with a sign in front of it, 'Ruins For Sale.' The town was full of visitors and I drove a brisk business still my mother found out what I was doing and put a stop to it, much to my grief, for I was beginning to get rich. The business was all profit, and"——

"But you had to pay the other boy something, didn't you?" interrupted a listener.

"Certainly. I paid him in ruins."—Chicago Tribune.

Hero Rescued by Hero.

A young farm laborer in a village near Durham has earned distinction by dashing in front of a fast train and rescuing a collie dog which had got its foot fast under one of the rails and was whining pitifully to be released. The laborer had little reason to love the dog, as it had several times shown him its teeth, and had once actually bitten him, but he said afterward that he could not bear to hear "even a rat squeak for help" without doing something to aid it. His chief danger was not in dodging the train, though this enterprise required celerity and nerve, but in avoiding the steep embankment on the other side, at the bottom of which a pool of water deep enough to drown a man had collected through the flooding of a river. But he accomplished the rescue safely, though by such a narrow margin that his coat was torn from his back by the flying train. Curiously enough, the dog itself has saved three people from drowning at different times and wears a silver presentation collar with the dates and particulars of these life-saving feats engraved on it.—V. C.

In view of the fact that every married woman wishes that she was single again, it is surprising how few widows there really are.

MATHEMATICS OF TROTTING

Curve of Speed Indicates 1:03½ as Time Limit of Horses.

The gradual lowering of the trotting record during the last century from a mile in three minutes to the new record of Lou Dillon on August 24 has led many to question if a limit is ever to be reached.

The mathematician has a rule to guide him in a guess at the answer to just such question. In 1892 the writer undertook to discover the law of trotting improvement.

A mathematician can construct a curve of speed, just as an astronomer plots a comet's motion.

A curve is sought that will pass through as many of the points as possible, or close to them, and the continuation of this curve across lines indicating future years shows the best answer to the main question that the facts warrant.

If the curve proves to be a hyperbola, it will afford confidence in the accuracy of the solution, for a property of the hyperbola is that it constantly approaches but never reaches a straight line called an asymptote, and this asymptote represents the ultimate rate of speed.

With Lou Dillon at the two-minute mark, a point is indicated on the chart showing this hyperbolic curve as the law of improvement. It is now possible to pass the curve of a hyperbola through the record points of Trouble in 1826, Dutchman in 1839, Nancy Hanks in 1892, and Lou Dillon in 1903. This curve will be within a few seconds of many other records in which the time was notably reduced.

The notable records of Maud S. in 1881 and 1885, with the high-wheel sulky, are 2¼ to 3¼ seconds above the curve, which would indicate that the change to the pneumatic sulky will account for this measure of the improvement.

This curve places the ultimate limit of trotting speed at a mile in 63½ seconds, which, though constantly approached, will never be reached actually, and it indicates the minute and a half mark as two centuries away.—Scientific American.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Coal Lands to Be Sold.

Four hundred and forty thousand acres of high-grade bituminous coal lands in Indan territory will be sold at auction by the federal government within the next two years. These lands now belong to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. The value of the land is not hard to estimate. Experience has proved that the coal vein averages four feet in thickness, or 4,000 feet to the acre. In order to remove the entire vein it is necessary to brace the roof with timber supports, and in some instances it may prove more economical to leave pillars of coal. It is said that the territory's coal fields will eventually yield 1,700,000,000 tons of coal. A considerable part of the lands is already being profitably worked on 30-year leases, the lessees paying 8 cents a ton, "mine run," for the coal taken out. Under this arrangement the mines would aproximately yield $320 an acre. The leases now in existence will be sold at the same time as the coal lands.

Concrete Blocks for Building.

The use of concrete blocks in building is rapidly increasing and several systems of construction are now in use. Walls built of concrete blocks are usually hollow and may be of "one-piece" or "two-piece" construction. In the former case each block is hollow and its width is equal to the thickness of the wall. In the latter case the blocks are approximately of T-shape in plan, set on edge, so that two blocks form the inner and outer faces of the wall, their ribs or flanges serving as distance pieces or cross bonds in the space between, these ribs being 12 inches apart. The wall blocks are usually 9 by 24 inches on the face, and the depth of ribs depends upon the thickness of wall required. The regular blocks weigh 38 pounds each, and a wall built with them contains 52 per cent of open space, the cross bonds being 12 inches apart. Each block is made in a mould under hydraulic pressure of 30 to 35 tons for a wall block 9 by 24 inches. In this way the block is made very dense and strong. The pressure is applied to the face of the block. The crushing strength is about 1,600 pounds per square inch, and the lateral strength is considerable.

Exports of Agricultural Machinery

Agricultural implements exported from the United States last year amounted to $21,000,000 in value; in 1893 they amounted to only $4,500,000 in value; in 1883 to less than $4,000,000; in 1873 to $2,500,000, and in 1863 to less than $500,000. The growth of exportation of this class of manufacture has been extremely rapid. Prior to 1865 the exportation of agricultural implements had never reached as much as a million dollars, and during the 25 years following that date the growth was slow, the total having reached about $3,859,000 in 1890. From that date forward, however, the growth was rapid. By 1895 the total was $5,500,000; in 1900, $16,000,000, and, as already indicated, in 1903, $21,000,000. Of this total of $21,000,000 worth of agricultural implements exported last year nearly $3,000,000 in value went to France, and about an equal sum to Argentina; $1,500,000 to the United Kingdom, and about an equal sum to Germany; $1,250,000 to Australia, and over $1,000,000 to Africa. These are the figures of 1903. In 1893 the value of agricultural implements sent to rance was but about $300,000, as against nearly $3,000,000 in the year just ended. The value of those sent to Germany in 1893 was about $300,000, against about $1,500,000 in the year just ended. To Argentina the value in 1893 was about $1,250,000, against nearly $3,000,000 in the year just ended.

English and American Methods.

The British trader is not always as polite as he should be, but it is to be hoped, says the London Daily Chronicle, that a comparison, in a particular instance, of British and American trade methods sent to us by a reader who subscribes himself "Anglo-Italian," is not quite representative. A manufacturer in Florence who makes boxes of a novel design and character, especially suitable for jewellers, submitted, post free, a sample box to a leading firm in the United Kingdom, accompanying the same with a letter. His letter, marked over with a huge cross, was returned to him with the following reply:

"Sir—The enclosed letter reached me on Friday last, but really I must protest to (sic) your sending me samples of anything from Italy, as they are of no use to me. The parcel, if sent, has not been delivered here. If it does, say how it is to be sent back to you, as I shall not open it."

At about this same time this same gentleman sent a letter and sample parcel to a leading jeweller in the United States, equally unknown to him personally, and, though the American had to pay 60 per cent duty before he could open the packet, he accepted it, with results, which, "Anglo-Italian" says, have proved advantageous to both parties.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

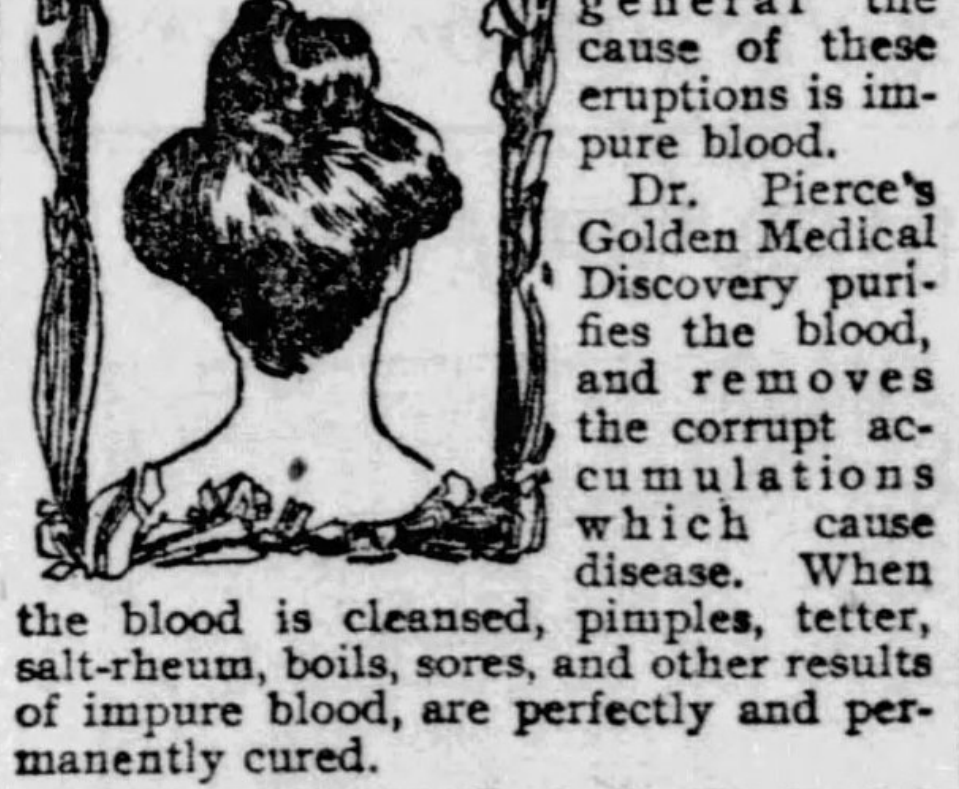
Large floor cushions are as convenient as they are ornamental. Their manufacture and arrangement admit of much variety of taste, and they are not difficult to evolve out of homely materials. Even common sacking and the ever present excelsior can be pressed into service. For fall days the warm suns and cool airs of Stepember, that invite one out of doors and then surprise one with the dampness of the ground and the coldness of the veranda steps, there is no comfort like the thick, firmly made floor cushion for a country house. The usual size is 27 by 36 inches. They may be simply stuffed, tufted or untufted or even fitted with springs.

For the first named sort cut two pieces of stout unbleached sheeting the desired size, and set in a piece four inches wide for sides, just as a mattress is made. Put in the filling hair, cotton, excelsior, sawdust or even shredded corn husks, using an upholsterer's needle and cord. Then comes the outside cover, which may, of course, be of anything desired—cretonne, velour, Bagdad squares, which come for the purpose, flexible matting carpet, bright cloths or flannels.

Just because you see a man from the Weather Bureau carrying an umbrella it does not follow that you should stop the trolleys to run home and get yours.

Would You Think It?

Would you think it possible that you could be disappointed in the face of a woman whose shapely shoulders, and beautiful hair suggest womanly perfection and beauty? Such disappointment comes not seldom when the face turned to you shows disfiguring blotches and blemishes. In general the cause of these eruptions is impure blood.



Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, and removes the corrupt accumulations which cause disease. When the blood is cleansed, pimples, tetter, salt-rheum, boils, sores, and other results of impure blood, are perfectly and permanently cured.

"For three years I suffered with that dreaded disease eczema," writes Mrs. J. Koepp, of Herman, Oregon. "I was told to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, and after I had taken fourteen bottles I was permanently cured. It has been a year since I stopped taking your medicine and it has never appeared since. I think your medicine a wonderful cure and hope others suffering as I did, will take it and be relieved of their suffering."

Some of the most remarkable cures effected by "Golden Medical Discovery," have been of scrofulous diseases.

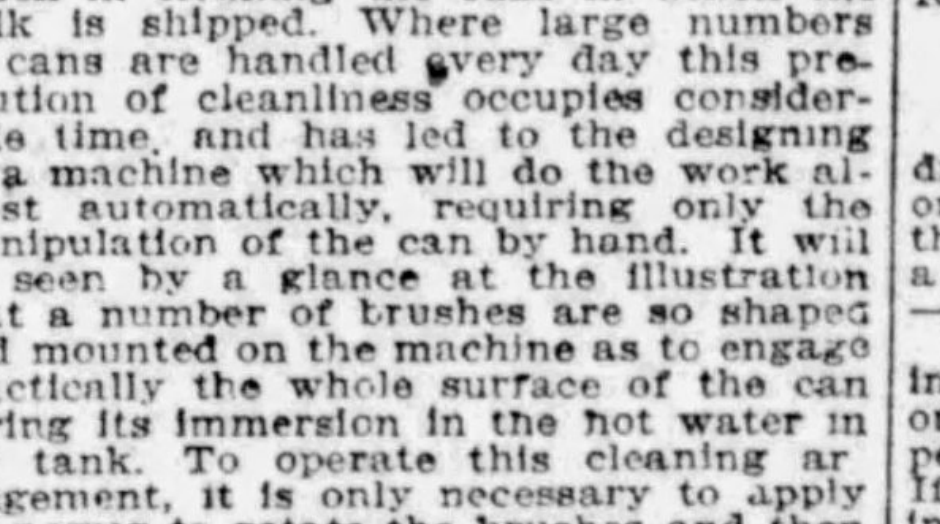
"I will forever thank you for advising me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. Jas. Murphy, of Fonda, Pocahontas Co., Iowa. "It has cured me of chronic scrofula of twelve years' standing. I had doctored for the trouble until I was completely discouraged. I also had chronic diarrhea for twelve years. I am in good health now—better than I ever was in my life, owing to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took several bottles of the 'Discovery' before I stopped."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

Milk Can Washer.

Times have greatly changed since the majority of men in this country were farmers and kept at least one cow to supply the family with milk. Now the cities contain such vast swarms of people that no pasturage for the cattle can be afforded within long distances, and the milk has to be shipped in some cases several hundred miles by fast express trains to supply the demand of those who are compelled to purchase this necessity. Thus has sprung up the dairy industry, with its thousands of cans of milk handled every day, and milk stations have been established in nearly every farming district surrounding the cities, where the milk is delivered by the farmers and transferred to the trains for shipment. Since the health inspectors have become so strict in the examination of the milk to be sold extra precautions have been taken in cleaning the cans in which the milk is shipped. Where large numbers of cans are handled every day this precaution of cleanliness occupies considerable time, and has led to the designing of a machine which will do the work almost automatically, requiring only the manipulation of the can by hand. It will be seen by a glance at the illustration that a number of brushes are so shaped and mounted on the machine as to engage practically the whole surface of the can during its immersion in the hot water in the tank. To operate this cleaning arrangement, it is only necessary to apply the power to rotate the brushes and then slide the can on and off again, thus saving no inconsiderable amount of time over the old method of hand scrubbing.



FEEDING SHEEP ON WOOD.

New York Herald.

With the rapid multiplication of great flocks of sheep in the far west has come the grave question of providing the woor bearers with sufficient provender. Many sheep owners in the western mountain regions where there is little or no grass to speak of have partly remedied the difficulty by feeding their sheep on wood!

Not cordwood, to be sure, but on the young and tender pine shoots which abound in the foothills and approaches of the mountain reserves.

The sheep of the western mountain regions, generally of those varieties known as "grade" merinos and coarse wools mixed, are run in flocks or "bands" of 2,000 to 3,000 head, in charge of a herder, who is assisted by a "camp tender," "packer" or "camp rustler," whose business it is to look up range, move camp and "pack" in supplies, including salt for the sheep.

In their journey to the mountains the sheep are usually obliged to follow certain natural highways, and their progress and the work of handling them are largely governed by the surroundings.

In all cases of grazing on the pine shoots the range is cut close, and this close shaving of the only vegetable cover, together with the loosening of the soil, is working damage in many sections, much to the alarm of residents not interested in wool growing.

SPLINTERS.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

Always has a fine time—the Magistrate.

—

The man who spends his salary before he gets it never knows what his money looks like.

—

The amount of goods asked for by some people in their prayers would lead a stranger to believe that the sky is a department store.

—

Bella—"They say that Gladys is very self-possessed."

Della—"Yes, nobody else would have her."

—

Simpkins—"I see that they are going to vote by machine power over in Jersey at the next election."

Jenkins—"That's nothing; we never voted any other way in this city."

—

The Judge—"What is the charge against this man?"

The Cop—"Impersonating an officer, your Honor."

The Judge—"In what way?"

The Cop—"He was bumming his way on the trolley, your Honor, and also helping himself from the peanut and fruit stands."

Recognized It.

Judge.

"This," smiled the fond young wife as she passed a plate of desert to her husband, "is cottage pudding. I made it myself."

The man tasted of it.

"I'd have known it was cottage pudding," he asserted.

"You would?" she asked, delighted.

"Yes. I can taste the plaster and the wall-paper. What did you do with the shingles and the bricks for the chimney?"

The Last Thing.

"Well," exclaimed the West Baltimoreite, "that's the last thing I expected to see in connection with a dog!"

"What?" asked the East Ender.

"His tail."—Baltimore News.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some one please tell us what to do for a hand-fed colt, 4 months old, that is getting poor? We began feeding her one pint of sweet milk five times a day, with a handful of ground oats and wheat middlings mixed in the milk, night and morning. She will not eat it dry. We kept increasing the quantity and feeding less often, until now we give two quarts of milk a day with not quite a quart of the feed. She runs in pasture where grass is quite good.—D., Garner, Pa.

Will some one tell me how to clean the mica in a base burner stove?—G., French Lick, Ind.

The question is submitted to Blade readers. Perhaps some one knows how it can be done. The writer has never found but one effective method—to buy new mica plates for the stove. Does anyone know a better?

I have a horse that has a bone spavin which causes severe lameness. Will some one kindly tell me, through your valuable paper, what I can apply that will remove the soreness? I do not care to remove the bunch. I have to work the horse every day.—W., Conneautville, Pa.

My pigs were farrowed in May from high graded Poland China stock. I fed them on corn and later on, as they were about two months old, some ground oats in the slop. They also had some oats pasture. In July a few of them seemed to be weak in their backs; then they just dragged themselves along. Soon more of them got it the same way, until now over half of the number, about 20 head, can hardly walk at all. They cannot use their hind legs. I have fed saltpetre, turpentine, etc., without any result. Six of them have died so far, and surely all of them will unless I get some good remedy for them. I applied turpentine to their backs several times with fair results, but now it does not do any more good. They get poorer and poorer and finally die, so please put in the columns of The Blade and ask for advice.—R., Sheldon, Ia.

I have a yearling that has bunches of warts inside of its ears. That is, they look like warts. Please ask for a remedy for them, if there is one, through The Blade.—S., Torrey, Pa.

Would you advise the plowing of sod or loose ground in the fall for spring seeding?—Mc., Henderson, Pa.

The editor's view is, that where the ground has no protection during winter, it is better to leave the sod unbroken till spring, for the reason that the rains will leach the upturned soil, and carry the soluble contents off. Loose ground, having no protection, we would break it up and subsoil well, so that the ground may be loose to a considerable depth. It will retain the water and whatever it holds in solution, and be the better for the subsoiling. Especially would we do this if there is a clay subsoil.

Now, fellow farmers, is the editor correct in your judgment? Answer the question, asked by Mc., and give yoru reasons, as wo have done.

Will some kind reader please tell me what is the best remedy for a horse that is stiff in the fore legs and shoulders?—W., Bainbridge, N. Y.

I have a two-year-old horse with a very thin mane and tail. Can any one tell how to make them grow?—C., Harriman, Tenn.

Who can give me a method of classifying sorghum syrup?—W., Effingham, Ill.

What fertilizer can I use for a young osage orange hedge, on poor soil, which grows very slowly? A., Bremen, O.

I notice that large quantities of bristles are imported into the United States. Is it profitable to save the bristles of a dozen or more hogs that I kill each fall? Has any farmer friend tried to find a market for them?—F., Barnesville, O.

Petroleum in a Well.

Editor Farmstead: Almost every time I draw water out of my well, oil gathers on the water. I would like to know if that is any indications of oil? I have been a subscriber of The Blade quite a while. —W., Little River, Kan.

Oil finding its way up through crevices in the rock strata far below, and floating on the water, was the first knowledge of petroleum in the Pennsylvania oil field. If there is no way for coal oil to leak into your well, the floating particles certainly came from the earth. The only way to test it, of course, is to sink a well.

To Put Up Cider.

Editor Farmstead: I will tell G., Athens, O., how to put up his cider. As soon as your cider comes from the mill, strain and then heat it scalding hot, but never let it boil, then put into jugs and seal with wax.—W., Lima, O.

Lump in Hock Joint.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of October 1, E., of Erastus, N. C., asks a remedy for his mare, for a lump on the hock joint caused by a kick. Take fish brine, one quart, set it in a warm place to work. Put in a half pint of apple vinegar, 3 ounces turpentine, 4 ounces gum camphor, or 3 ounces of coal oil. Rub well every day. It will reduce the part. I have tried it on my stock.—P., Shelbyville, Tenn.

Making Pork.

Editor Farmstead:—There are various ways of making pork—by feeding corn, alfalfa, peanuts and molasses; but a farmer here has a drove of hogs that will make him money, and he feeds none of these. Last year he bought up all the waste beans he could get in this section, and is feeding them to his hogs, with splendid results.—C., Galesburg, Mich.

To Make Rat-Proof Floors.

Editor Farmstead:—I give a hint for H., of Glencoe, Ill.: Here in New York, large flat stones, two, three, six or more inches thick, and up to a yard square, can be had in any quantity. They make good floors at a cost greatly less than cement. I read somewhere that good cement flooring would cost about 18 cents per square foot. With good stone, you can lay a hen house floor in half a day or so, the material costing scarcely anything. Dig a narrow trench and set a line of heavy stone in it for a curb. If there is nothing else to hold the edges of the floor, pound in stones at each side of them until they are firmly in place. A bed of pounded stone under the floor is a good thing. Lay the stones just as they come, do not try to dress them to uniform size or form, but if they vary in thickness, dig out under the thick ones. Be sure that each stone has no tendency to rock when stepped on. Fill in under it until it is solid. Go over the space in this way then take a sharp crowbar and pry gently in various crevices, pounding bits of stone into them until the whole floor is tight against the curb, or the sills, or wall of the building. Now break pieces adapted to go into the larger holes, and put them in; then mix two parts of good sand to one of cement, and fill every crevice, being sure to work it down to the bottom. I laid 80 square feet this summer in this way, which is now like one solid rock, at a cost in money of 15 cents, the stones being about four inches thick.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

That is an ideal way where one has the stone handy. We are glad to print it, for it will be of use to many. But we fancy such stone are not found in the northern end of Cook county, where H., of Glencoe, lives. Will some one tell him how to make a cement floor?

JUST ONE A DAY

How the Coffee Crank Compromises His Health.

Some people say: "Coffee don't hurt me," and then add: "Anyway I only drink one cup a day."

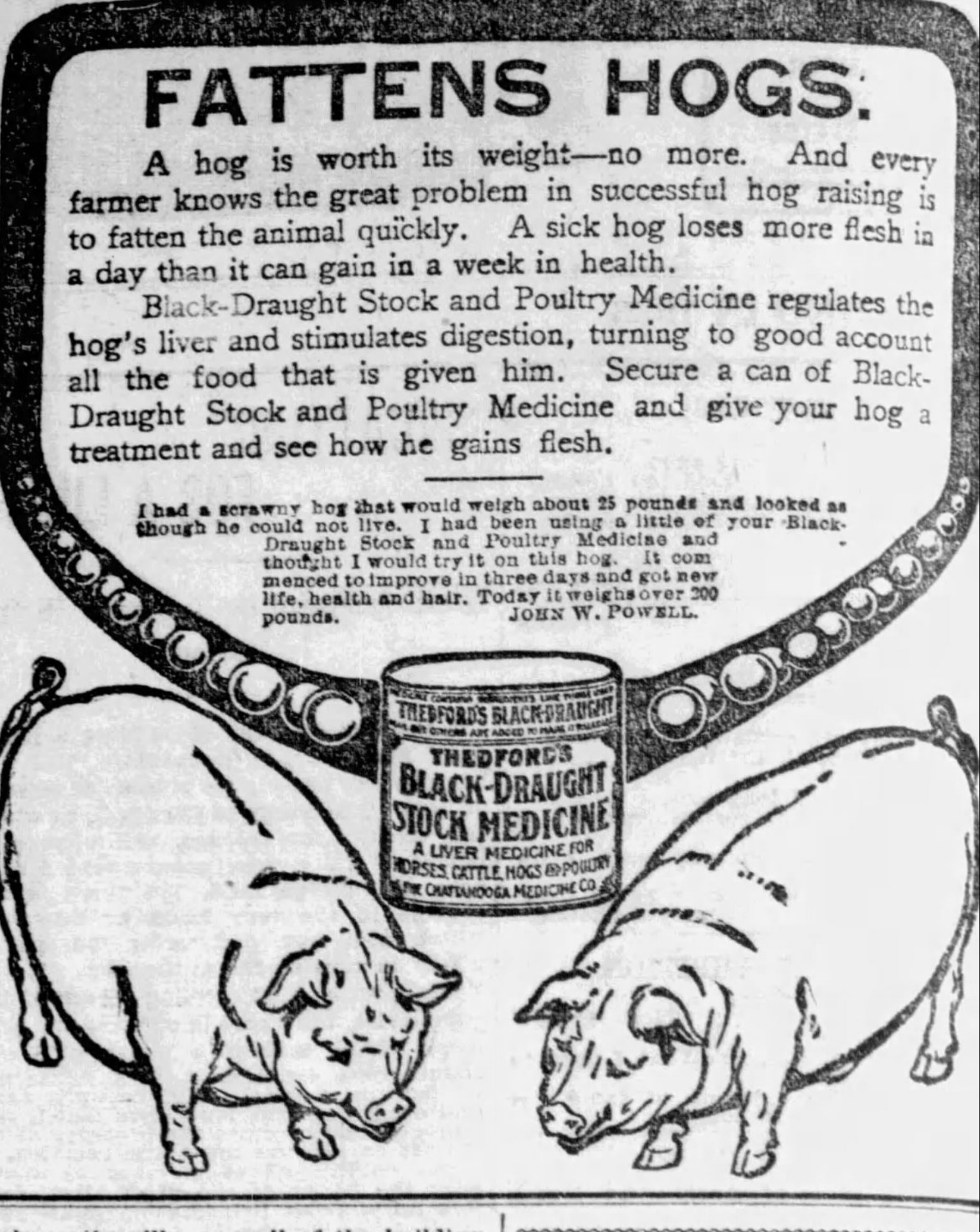
If coffee really don't hurt why not drink more? There is but one answer and that is coffee does hurt them and they know it. When they drink it once a day they compromise with their enemy. There are people whom one cup of coffee a day will put in bed, if the habit be continued.

"Although warned by physicians to let coffee alone I have always been so fond of it that I continued to use it," confesses an Ohio lady. "I compromised with myself and drank just one cup every morning until about six weeks ago.

"All the time I was drinking coffee I had heart trouble that grew steadily worse and finally I had such alarming sensations in my head (sometimes causing me to fall down) that I at last took my doctor's advice and quit coffee and began to use Postum Coffee in its place.

"The results have been all that the doctor hoped, for I have not only lost my craving for coffee and enjoy my good Postum just as well, but my heart trouble has ceased and I have no more dizzy spells in my head. I feel better in every way and consider myself a very fortunate woman to have found the truth about Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."


THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT
THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK MEDICINE
A LIVER MEDICINE FOR HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS & POULTRY
THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.

FATTENS HOGS.

A hog is worth its weight—no more. And every farmer knows the great problem in successful hog raising is to fatten the animal quickly. A sick hog loses more flesh in a day than it can gain in a week in health.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine regulates the hog's liver and stimulates digestion, turning to good account all the food that is given him. Secure a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and give your hog a treatment and see how he gains flesh.

I had a scrawny hog that would weigh about 25 pounds and looked as though he could not live. I had been using a little of your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and thought I would try it on this hog. It commenced to improve in three days and got new life, health and hair. Today it weighs over 200 pounds. JOHN W. POWELL.

Sow Cowpeas After Wheat.

The Missouri experiment station has demonstrated that after the harvesting of the wheat crop in June the soil can at once be fitted as a seed bed, and cowpeas planted. This crop makes a quick growth, and, as is generally known, it belongs to the family of legumes, which have power to take nitrogen from the air and add to the soil. Planted in June the vines will soon cover the soil, making good pasturage for hogs, if desired, or the vines can go to maturity and be harvested as hay.

Cowpea vine hay is of the very highest value as a feeding ration, being equal in value to the best alfalfa hay. It is especially good for dairy cattle. After the hay crop is removed the ground can be discased and wheat planted again. Thus two crops can be grown in one season, and the soil will be the better for the growing of the crop of peas. This plan has been tried by the Missouri experiment station and found to be entirely practicable. It is believed, too, that the late planting of the wheat will lessen the injury from Hessian fly.

When asked why they do not try this plan some farmers say they cannot afford to buy the cowpea seed, which frequently costs as much as $2.50 per bushel. But this expenditure is justified. When the seed is drilled, but three pecks of seed are required per acre, and the hay crop will be worth much more than the seed will cost, and the soil will be enriched at the same time.

Some of the potato growers in the Kaw Valley, west of Kansas City, dig their potatoes early—in fact, most of the potatoes grown there are dug early—and then plant cowpeas. They get good crops of potatoes, secure a fine crop of splendid hay, and in autumn their soil is in better condition than when the season opened in the spring.

Southern farmers cannot get along without cowpeas, and when they can be grown as a catch crop in the northern states it is really remarkable that more of them are not grown in this way. Cowpeas, it should be said, for the benefit of those not acquainted with the plant, are not peas, but beans. Therefore they require a warm soil, and cannot be planted until all danger from frost is past. The first frost in fall will kill them, of course, so that their season is short.

Another Form of Hog Cholera.

Circular No. 41, of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, says that that bureau's experiments have reached such a stage that it feels justified in stating that there is an infectious disease among hogs in this country which cannot be distinguished clinically from hog cholera, and which may be reproduced by infecting with material which contains no hog chodera bacilli. It will be understood that at this time no estimate can be made as to the frequency with which this disease occurs, nor as to its distribution throughout the country.

Nothing can be stated at present as to the cause of this disease. It has been demonstrated, however, that the primary cause of this disease is neither the hog-cholera bacillus nor the swine-plague bacillus. They have transformed the disease repeatedly from one hog to another by subcutaneous inoculation of certain body fluids, these fluids being always proved, by careful bacteriological examinations, by filtration through the finest porcelain filters, and by the inoculation of guinea pigs and rabbits, to be free from hog-cholera and swine-plague bacilli. They have used a system of checks upon the various inoculation experiments by means of which they have been able to exclude all chance of accidental pen infection or of infection through the syringes.

The disease is highly contagious, healthy pigs that were allowed to come in contact with sick animals almost invariably becoming sick within the usual period of infection. So far, they have been unable to communicate this disease to any other animal than hogs. Rabbits and guinea pigs are entirely insusceptible to inoculations that are of sufficient size to destroy pigs weighing from 30 to 40 pounds.

The period of incubation after exposure, or after a subcutaneous inoculation of infectious material from sick animals, varies from five to twelve days, the usual time elapsing between exposure and visible signs of illness being seven days. The first symptoms noticed are that the pig is slightly indisposed; there is loss of appetite and listlessness, but as a rule nothing else on the first day. By the second day of visible illness the animal is usually very sick, hollow in flanks, and has a staggering gait. There may or may not be diarrhoea, and the feces are frequently blood-stained. Almost without exception, the eyes are sore and the lids glued together. The symptoms just enumerated become gradually more pronounced until the death of the animal, which takes place, as a rule, within seven days after the appearance of the initial symptoms and approximately two weeks after the first exposure to infection.

It must be explained that the experimental pigs which have been used weighed from 15 to 40 pounds, and it is possible that in the case of older and larger animals the period of incubation and the course of the disease may be of longer duration. This point, together with many others, is left for future determination.

Ohio's Corn Crop.

The Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster has just issued a bulletin which says it now seems evident that the yield of corn is to be much below an average crop in this state this season. Conditions beyond the control of the corn grower—the late spring and the unseasonable weather during the great part of the corn months—have helped to bring about this result. The corn crop of 1903 is a matter of history. All that can be done now is to carefully save and utilize what we have. This should mean something more than picking the ears and allowing the stover to waste in the field in so far as its feed value is concerned.

The present crop is not only a disappointment as regards yield but quite inferior as to quality. This for many a corn grower means poor seed, an uneven stand and a poor crop in 1904. It will mean this unless great precaution be taken in selecting and drying out seed corn this fall. While mature seed should be chosen if it can be had, slightly immature corn carefully and thoroughly dried out by the fire is frequently more satisfactory than the former when handled carelessly. Given a normal winter and it is probable that seed corn of which 90 per cent and upward will germinate next spring will not be easily secured. Almost any farmer can arrange for it now if he be alert.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been receiv by The Blade from the publishers nam For further information address the pu lishers, not us.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Squa New York:

Letters Home is the latest novel by D. Howells, the noted writer. The sto is told in a series of letters written ho from New York. It is of strong inter and admirable literary style.

A Candle of Understanding, by Eliz beth Bisland, is a novel which is in pa the story of a child in Mississippi, ju after the civil war.

Judgment, by Alice Brown, is a novel modern life, crisp and strong in style, a with action that never flags. It is an a mirable story.

The Fairies' Circus is a beautiful v ume of fairy tales, in merry verse a jolly pictures, by Neville Cain.

For the little ones is a new volume Gertrude Smith, The Stories of Pe and Ellen. Another book for the sa class of children is Lovable Tales Janey and Josey and Joe. Large, cle print and colored illustrations add to t attractiveness.

From L. C. Page & Co., 200 Summer S Boston:

Old New England Churches, by Mar C. Crawford, is one of the series of Litt Pilgrimages It gives the story side the old meeting houses and ministers New England of historic fame. The vo ume is illustrated.

Among the excellent books for youn readers from the above firm we have tw new stories in Mary Hazelton Wade The Little Cousin Series, telling of Ou Little Swiss Cousin, and of Our Little Ita ian Cousin. The small volumes, well illu trated and pleasantly written, describe a readable way, child-life in other land with appropriate illustrations, includin in the story sufficient information of th manners, customs and sights of foreig countries to combine useful informatio with entertainment. The illustrations ar views from Italy and Switzerland.

Two volumes by Annie Fellows Johnston are Flip's Islands of Providence an Aunt 'Liza's Hero. The first is a pretty story of a boy handicapped by a dis reputable father. Aunt 'Liza's Hero is group of six bright, little tales which ha their first appearance in The Youth's Companion.

Another book belonging to the same group of publications is a new collection of farm stories by William J. Hopkins printed under the title, The Sandman. There was a Sandman book last year, so called because its contents are bed-time stories for little people which recount the happenings in the life of a little boy who lived on a farm a good many years ago. It is an old-fashioned farm that is described, in stories of a character likely to amuse the children. The book is illustrated profusely with full-page drawings.

From G. W. Dillingham & Co., 119 West Twenty-third street, New York.

The Third Degree, by Charles Ross Jackson, is a detective story of high class, thoroughly interesting and with a pleasant love motive.

Riverfall, by Linn Boyd Porter, is a novel, hinging on a labor dispute between New England mill operatives and their employes, with a love interest, of course.

The Vice Admiral of the Blue, by Roland Burnham Molineux, is a historical novel, which revives the old scandal between Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton. The illustrations add to the volume.

The Gentleman from Jay, by George William Lovelitt, is a story portraying the experiences of Thomas Tucker, an old-fashioned farmer who was elected to the legislature.

From J. F. Taylor & Co., 5 and 7 East Sixteenth street, New York.

Little Comrade is the title of a very pleasant book of animal stories for young readers, by Gabrielle E. Jackson.

Big Jack, by the same author, is devoted to true stories about horses. Both volumes will be appreciated by boys and girls.

A Chapter in His Life, by Clara Louise Burnham, is the story of an 8-year-old girl and her influence on her grandfather's family. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.

A Child's Letters to Her Husband, by Helen Watterson Moody, is made up of letters by a 10-year old girl to the unknown boy who will some day marry her. It is a quaint little volume. Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York.

Jack, the Fire Dog, by Lily F. Wesselhoeft, is a charming story for young people of a sagacious dog attached to a city fire engine company. Little, Brown & o., 254 Washington street, Boston.

A Sequence in Hearts, by Mary Moss, is a novel of everyday life, well written and with a clean moral to the observing. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

In the Davis Parallel Gospels, E. D. Davis has taken the three synoptic gospels and some portions of John, and arranged them in parallel columns with marginal letters to aid the reader to easily find the parallel passages. The purpose is to show that the books were not written by men who had a personal knowledge of Jesus; that they had a common origin in older works of various dates and authorship; and that the accounts of the miracles, and the passages containing mention of the disciples, are of later date than the most of the balance of the books, and are of questionable authodity. Peter Eckles, 35 Fulton street, New York.

Tolstoy and His Message, by Ernest H. Crosby, gives an account of Tolstoy's life, tracing his gradual growth of character and the spiritual evolution which led to the message which he has given to the world. Funk & Wagnalls, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

His Little World, by Samuel Merwin, is a pretty little story of the love-life of a half-sailor, half-lumberman of Northern Michigan. Barnes & Co., 56 East Tenth street, New York.

Book of Nature, by Johnny Jones, Spelling by His Mother, is a little brochure describing birds, beasts and fish, with illustrated drawings. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.

The Mother Goose Jingle Book is a volume for young children, in which well-known nursery rhymes and jingles have been illustrated by Hugo Von Hofsten with comedy animals done in bright colors. The Madison Book company, of Chicago, has published the volume.

Revamped.

Judge—It isn't long ago you told me you'd never again wear any but common sense shoes.

Dolly—But I didn't know then, my dear, that high heels would be in fashion again. —Town Topics.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Lucy Larcom.

Please give a sketch of Lucy Larcom.—E. M. L., Fort Collins, Colo.

Lucy Larcom, the poet, was born in Beverly, Mass., in 1826. As a child of seven years she wrote stories and poems for her own amusement. When she was ten years old her father died, and her mother started a boarding house for cotton factory workers at Lowell. After spending two or three years in school, Lucy entered the mills. While working she contributed largely to the Lowell Offering. John G. Whittier, then conducting a Free Soil paper in that town, encouraged her efforts. When about 20, Lucy went to Illinois with a married sister, taught school for some time, and was for three years a pupil in Monticello female seminary. On her return to Massachusetts, she was employed for six years in a seminary at Norton, which she left on account of failing health. During the civil war she wrote many patriotic poems. She went on the editorial staff of Our Young Folks when it was established in 1865, and conducted the magazine until 1874. A complete collection of her poetical works appeared in 1884. We have not the date of her death.

Man Originally Savage.

Are the evidences of savage man older than the evidences of civilized man, as shown by the discoveries of archaeologists in the valleys of the Nile and Euphrates?—W. D., Wyandotee, Cal.

Yes. Not only there but everywhere else that systematic exploration has been made among the relics of ancient civilizations. Naturally, with a savage race, which did not build great cities, the remains are those of their utensils and weapons, and human remains in their graves, with the articles buried with their dead, where they were of an enduring nature. The evidence of exploration all goes to prove that savagery was the primal condition of man, and civilization a work of slow and painful progress.

James Lane Allen.

Please give a sketch of the life and works of James Lane Allen.—C. M. W., Hale, Mo.

James Lane Allen, lawyer and author, was born at Lexington, Ky., in 1848; graduated at Bethany college, W. Va., 1867; taught school while studying law; admitted to the bar; practiced law in Omaha in 1871-72, when he removed to Chicago, where he now lives. He married in 1870. He is the author of numerous magazine papers and sketches, of a law-book on the Nebraska code, and of several novels, the principal of which are A Kentucky Cardinal, Aftermath, The Choir Invisible, The Reign of Law, and The Mettle of the Pasture.

The Democratic Party.

Is the present Democratic party loyal to the constitution of the United States?—H. A. D., Stonyford, Cal.

The trouble with a written constitution, like ours, is how to interpret it, and in its application to new conditions which arise in the progress of the nation. In the fierce discussions of the slavery question, which eventually led to the civil war, the Democratic party held that the constitution did not allow slavery to be excluded from the territories; the Republican party that it did. Here was an irreconcilable difference of interpretations. Then the Democratic party of the south held that the Union being a compact between the states, into which they entered of their own free will, they had the right under the constitution to leave the Union—that is, to secede—if they so wished. The Republican party took the ground that the compact between the states, once entered upon, is irrevocable. The civil war settled that question; the sword decided that the Republican interpretation of the constitution is correct. Then, when we got Porto Rico and the Philippines, the Democratic party took the ground that the constitution does not allow us to hold possessions that cannot eventually be made states. The vast majority of the people do not agree to this interpretation of the constitution. Hence, you see, the question whether the Democratic party is loyal to the constitution must remain a matter of opinion.

Water Supply of Panama Canal.

In your issue of Sept. 24, you state the water in the Pacific and the Atlantic is on the same level and that the highest part of the Panama canal would be sixty-eight feet above sea level. Please explain how the water would be gotten to supply that summit level, and for the use of the locks each way?—J. E. C., Alta Vista, Kansas.

It is a constant inquiry with us how our readers can have missed the many articles The Blade has contained since 1900, on the Nicaragua and Panama canals, in which all these points were explained, time and again, with particular care.

The Chagres river rises in the mountains of the isthmus and flows into the Caribbean sea to Colon. At Bohio, it is intended to build an immense stone dam across the Chagres, which will back up its waters and form a lake. In the survey of the isthmus it was ascertained where the level of the waters of this lake would come as regards the canal, and the summit level of the canal is to be just low enough that the waters from this lake, by a proper channel to be excavated, will fill the upper level of the canal, and furnish the water to use in the locks on both sides. The waters of Lake Nicaragua would be used in the same way for the Nicaragua canal, were it to be built.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

Please locate and explain the origin of the Mason and Dixon line.—A. N. M., Ansted, W. Va.

Please cultivate the habit of accuracy. It is never spoken of as "the Mason and Dixon line," but "Mason and Dixon's line." It is the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. This boundary was fixed as the parallel of 39 degrees 43 minutes 26.3 seconds north latitude. To ascertain exactly where this parallel runs, and to mark it by suitable monuments, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and astronomers, were employed to locate it, which they did between the years 1763 and 1767. The use of the phrase, "Mason and Dixon's line," as a political term, arose from the fact that it was the dividing line between the free and slave states in the east.

Votes of Regulars.

Do the soldiers of the regular army of the United States vote when at home, in the field or abroad?—B. A. D., Omaha, Nebraska.

The right to vote is conferred by the states, not by the general government. A soldier in the regular army, or a sailor or marine in the navy, retains his citizenship in the place from which he enlisted, but unless he happens to be there on election day, he cannot vote, for the simple reason that no state has authorized the voting of its soldier and sailor citizens, when they are in the field or abroad.

In the civil war a number of states passed laws authorizing their volunteer soldiers in the field to vote and incurred the necessary expense. But no state has ever passed a law authorizing their soldiers to vote since that time. Some states, by law, disfranchise soldiers and naval men. Arkansas, Indiana, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota and Texas are in this list.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

The Curative Act.

Please explain the curative act passed by the Republican legislature out of which Tom Johnson is trying to make so much capital.—I. S., Piqua, O.

You are aware that the supreme court of Ohio, by a decision in the spring of 1902, declared that certain acts of the legislature were invalid because they violated the provision of the state constitution which declares that all laws must be general in their application. That is, in other words, that the legislature can not pass a law which applies to only one city; the law must apply to all cities.

As the practice of enacting laws to apply to only one city had been in vogue for fully fifty years, it was therefore plain that any one could bring suit and overthrow any such law in existence; and therefore the governor was compelled to call an extra session of the legislature last fall, to enact a new municipal code, which would apply to all cities of the state, to take the place of the legislation which was, under that decision of the supreme court, made unconstitutional. The present municipal code was adopted.

But, under laws which were special instead of general, millions of municipal bonds had been issued and valuable franchises granted under these acts, which became technically invalid under the supreme court's sweeping return to a conscientious regard for the organic law. For these bonds the borrowing municipalities had gotten their cash, honest value received, and they deserved to pay as they promised. So the so-called "curative act" was passed, legalizing all such issues of bonds, and grants of franchises. It was a mere matter of justice that this should be done.

But Johnson picks out just one case covered by the curative act, and tries to make a political issue. Twelve years ago the General Assembly enacted a law permitting cities of the first class to grant fifty-year street railway franchises. The general law limited these grants to twenty-five years. Under this special law the city of Cincinnati extended its street railway franchises to the fifty-year limit to secure from the grantee a consolidation of lines, the system of free transfers and the betterment of service. Under this grant, a contract entered into in good faith, millions of dollars were expended for heavier rails, modernized equipments, the installation of electricity and the extension and connection of lines. These millions expended came from stock issued to people who made investments in perfect good faith, thinking, as everybody thought, that the grant was valid. When the act was invalidated by those four little words, "of the first class," railroad wreckers and scheming franchise seekers assailed the contract in court. For technical error the contract between Cincinnati and the investors of millions under a franchise grant was to be broken. To these wreckers it seemed to be of no importance that the contract was especially binding because the railway company paid to the city of Cincinnati nearly a quarter of a million dollars annually into the public treasury for the use of its streets. This vast sum is equal to a fair annual income on a contract consideration of eight millions of dollars. Yet even this vast consideration was lightly regarded by those who sought to make a selfish gain out of the wreck of an established institution. But the Republican legislature, mindful of the principle involved, said: "No; we believe in business honor. We believe a contract honestly entered into must be honestly carried out." The curative act made that contract binding. What honest man will say that it should not have been done?

Joseph Smith.

Please give a short sketch of the life of Smith, the Mormon prophet, and tell what caused him to be mobbed. There are some Mormons here who claim the man that killed him was struck dead at once.—B. F. E., Catlettsburg, Ky.

Joseph Smith was born in Sharon, Vt., in 1805, killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844. When he was 18 years old—in 1823—he claimed to have had a vision in which an angel told him of a book written upon golden plates. For various assigned reasons, Smith did not get the plates until September 22, 1827, when he told that he had dug them out of a hill. The Book of Mormon was printed first in 1830, and Smith set about to get converts. He was then living in Susquehanna county, Pa. In June, 1831, the Mormons removed to Kirtland, O. Smith was not popular with the people who were not Mormons, and on a visit to Hiram, O., with Sidney Ridgon, the probable author of the Book of Mormon, both were tarred and feathered. The Mormons got into difficulties at Kirtland, and Smith fled to Missouri, where most of the Mormons joined him. Here again they excited enmity, being charged with various crimes committed in that vicinity. The Missourians ordered them to leave, and the trouble assumed the phase of a civil war. The militia of the state was called out, Smith and a number of others were arrested, and indicted for murder, treason, burglary, arson and larceny. On April 16, 1839, they made their escape to Illinois, whither their families had previously fled. Smith was, during his life, arrested nearly fifty times on various charges. In Hancock county, Illinois, the Mormons founded Nauvoo, in 1840. The next year Smith was elected mayor. Smith was then at the height of his power. In 1843 he had a pretended "revelation" authorizing him to take "spiritual" wives, and he got into trouble with Dr. Foster and Wm. Law, whose wives he had asked to become his "spiritual" wives. Foster and Law started a paper at Nauvoo to oppose Smith. The first number contained affidavits from sixteen women that Smith was guilty of moral impurity. The followers of Smith destroyed the printing office, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Smith and seventeen other Mormons. Smith refused to obey the warrant. The state militia was called out, and Joseph Smith and Hyrum, his brother, were arrested and put in jail at Carthage. On the evening of June 27, 1844, a band of 100 men attacked the jail and shot the two Smiths. Joseph was pierced by four bullets, and fell dead. None of the four men who shot him were "struck dead." That is simply a lie to fool ignorant people.

Apollonius of Tyana.

Please give a short sketch of Apollonious of Tyana.—J. P. W., Harrison, Ark.

Apollonius was born at Tyana, a city of Cappadocia, about the year 4 B. C. He acepted the philosophy of Pythagoras, and traveled for many years through Asia Minor and the east, disputing every where about the unknown things of nature and religion. From Babylon he traveled to India, and disputed with the Brahmins the respective merits of their philosophy and that of Pythagoras. He laid claim to divine powers, and is said to have been worshipped at times by priests and people. At Rome he was arrested and tried for practicing magic, but was acquitted. Many stories are told of his wonder working in the way of alleged miracles. His old age was probably spent in Ephesus. After his death, Tyana, his birthplace, was made a sacred city, and a temple was built in which he was worshipped.

Apollonius used no animal food, would not wear woolen clothing, let his hair grow long, and never indulged in the society of women. As a religious reformer, he sought to restore the rites of paganism to their pristine purity. He held that all sensible objects are material and corruptible (which showed his entire ignorance of scientific truth); that all sacrifice was impure in the sight of the gods, and that even prayer itself became polluted when it passed the lips of the suppliant. Except some letters, and a reply to Euphrates, the philosopher, all his works have perished.

Recognizing New Governments.

What part does recognition play in the formation of a new state?—C. B. P., Clinton, N. Y.

Recognition is a formal act by the governments of other nations, and has nothing to do with the "formation" of a new independent nationality. The new country must have an organized government, strong enough to maintain itself and able to discharge its duties in an orderly way before other nations formally recognize its existence, and accept it as one of the family of the world's nations.

The distinction must be carefully drawn, in the case of a revolutionary government, or of a declaration of independence by a portion of a country, between the recognition of belligerent rights, and the recognition of its sovereignty or of its independence. For example, no foreign country ever recognized the independence of the Confederate states, but a number of European nations recognized the Confederacy as having belligerent rights, very early in the civil war. When belligerent rights are recognized, they include the right to make captures by vessels of war, to grant commissions to private persons to do so—in other words, to grant letters of marque and reprisal—and to establish prize tribunals, for the purpose of examining into all captures at sea, and of judicially deciding upon their validity. These rights, it will be noted, all refer to the sea, the highway of nations for all commercial nations have a deep interest in the regulation of traffic and war upon the high seas, because the status of private property in war on land and on sea is different. At sea, all the property of every citizen of each country at war is liable to capture and condemnation by the other, but in war on land, private property is generally respected.

Electricity.

L. R., Jap, Tenn.: Don't speak of water and fire as "elements." That idea was upset and disproved centuries ago. Water is a compound of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen. Fire is a chemical action—a rapid oxidation—and the intensity of the chemical action produces heat, as chemical action does when water is thrown on unslacked lime. Electricity is not a substance nor a fluid. It is a particular mode of motion. It is not the life-giving principle. Your fears are groundless. It can not be collected in the sense you mean. The development of electrical phenomena at one place does not mean a withdrawal of electricity from another place. Why not get some text books on physics, the conservation of force, and on electricity, and bring your knowledge up to the twentieth century?

Reading Between the Lines.

What does the expression, "I am reading between the lines" mean? A friend wrote me and used it, and the inference I got was that he was divided in his opinion of my letter he had received. I have noticed it in print since, and cannot just grasp the meaning.—R. E., Mo.

"Reading between the lines" does not mean what you think. It is not an expression of divided opinion. It means, that he, from your letter, formed a judgment that was not based on what you wrote, but rather by what you did not write. From the tenor of your letter he inferred something which you had not distinctly stated.

The origin of the phrase was probably in the Middle Ages, in times of war or other hazard. A letter would be written in ordinary ink. Then, between the lines so written, a secret message was written in sympathetic ink. The receiver of the letter used the proper means to make the secret writing visible, and "read it between the lines" of the letter.

Sir Matthew Hale.

Can you tell me the name of the judge who acted as a detective in the garb of a miller, found the judge and jury had been bribed, and tried the case himself? In what year?—H. M., Battle Creek, Mich.

The story to which you refer is one that used to be printed in a school reader, of Sir Matthew Hale, who was for a short time—four years—chief justice of the court of king's bench, in England. The events of the story are untrue, for a judge of that court would have no right to displace a judge of a lower court, take his seat and try a case, as Hale was said to have done. The case could reach his court only on appeal, and until this step was taken he would have no jurisdiction or authority over the matter.

Sir Matthew Hale was born in Gloucestershire in 1609, and died in 1676. He was a strong Puritan in religion. He was a remarkable student, not only in law, but in many other subjects. He began to practice in 1636, and he was employed as counsel in most of the celebrated trials growing out of the parliamentary troubles in 1640. In 1643 he was assigned by parliament as counsel for Archbishop Laud. In 1647 he was appointed one of the counsel for the eleven members of parliament whose impeachment was demanded by the army. He was retained as counsel by Charles I, but as the king refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court, his counsel took no public part in trial. He was made a judge of common pleas in 1654, and was shortly after elected a member of Cromwell's first parliament. After the restoration of the Stuarts, he was made lord sheriff baron of the court of exchequer, in 1660, when he was knighted. This gave him the right to use "Sir" before his name. Previous to that he was simply Mr. Matthew Hale. In 1671 he was made chief justice of the king's bench, but his health compelled him to resign after four years.

The Hair Worm.

E. S., Sherman, Mich.: No, you are mistaken. A hair can not turn into a living animal. Yes, we know many people have placed hair in stagnant water and believed it turned into "hair snakes;" but they were mistaken. Take water and strain it carefully through a double thickness of new canton flannel, into a glass jar or fish-globe. Then place hairs in it, and tie on the top two layers of mosquito netting, so that no eggs can be deposited in it by any insect; set it in the sunshine and shelter it from cold. The matter will then be under test conditions, and you will never find a hair snake develop in it. We know many people have the belief that hair turns into those animals, but they are wrong. The hair worm, or gordius, is a hair-like animal, which is a parasite in the bodies of various insects, especially beetles and grasshoppers. When full-grown, they leave the bodies of the insects, and deposit their eggs, which are of microscopic size, in long chains in the water or in moist earth. These eggs hatch in the water. In the first stage of their existence, they are small flesh-colored mites. After going through various transformations, they come to the surface of the water in the shape of very slender, purplish-looking threads. When they reach this last stage, they leave the water and work their way up the stalks and leaves of aquatic plants. When opportunity affords, they attach themselves to the feet, legs, wings and other parts of larger insects, often, as one authority states, creeping under the wing case of beetles. In the case of the cricket, katydid, grasshopper and other insects of that ilk, whose legs are hollow, the tiny horsehair takes advantage and creeps up the hollows into the very vitals.

This accounts for the fat and clumsy condition of some individuals of the above named species, single specimens of the cricket having been caught with over two dozen of these threadlike "snakes" attached to and inside of their bodies. After heavy rains, which frequently drown crickets and katydids, which are weighted down by these parasites, the "horsehair snake" emerges from the carcass of the insect. In this mature state he is the delight of the curiosity seeker, and a mine of study to those who delight to delve in nature's by paths. Those which have been fortunate enough not to have been carried very far from water by the insects which they encumbered during life make their way back to the ponds to lay their eggs. They then wrap themselves around the eggs, which soon hatch into the little flesh-colored mites mentioned in the opening. About this time the parent "snake" dies to make room for its progeny.

The Plague in Europe.

Please give a description of the great plague of England in the Question Bureau of your valuable paper.—L. A. W. J., Rutland, Vt.

The disease to which you refer was the same as the bubonic plague of the present day. The so-called "black death," which ravaged all Europe in the fourteenth century, was the same disease. The plague used to visit Europe regularly every 30 or 40 years, starting from India or China, and following the usual lines of travel until it reached northern Europe and England. Sometimes it was in a mild form, and comparatively few persons were attacked; at others it was virulent, and created consternation everywhere. The last time the plague devastated London was in 1665, when it raged from June to December, carrying off upward of 60,000 victims. The next year occurred the great fire of London, which destroyed the foul old buildings which were the nesting places of all such epidemic diseases, and this cleansing is probably the main reason the plague never recurred.

Early Relieved of His Command.

By whom was Gen. Jubal A. Early relieved of his command, and why?—O. H. E., Parma, Mich.

In 1864, Gen. Early was ordered to the Shenandoah valley, where his operations at first were successful. In July he crossed the Potomac, gained the battle of Monocacy, and threatened Washington. Toward the end of the month a part of his cavalry invaded Pennsylvania and burned Chambersburg. On Sept. 19 he was defeated by Sheridan at Opequan, and three days later at Fisher's Hill. On Oct. 19 he surprised the national forces at Cedar Creek, in Sheridan's absence; but the latter made the ride from Winchester, rallied his men, and won the victory. In March, 1865, he was totally routed by Gen. Custer at Waynesboro. Because of these defeats, Gen. Lee relieved him of the command, saying in his letter of March 30, 1865: "Your reverses in the valley, of which the public and the army judge chiefly by the results, have, I fear, impaired your influence both with the people and the soldiers, and will greatly add to the difficulties which will, under any circumstances attend our military operations in southwest Virginia. While my own confidence in your ability, zeal and devotion to the cause is unimpaired, I have nevertheless felt that I could not oppose what seems to be the current opinion without injustice to your reputation and injury to the service."

Dew Does Not Fall.

I have enjoyed your replies very much for nearly a year and now I notice a reply in regard to dew, which agrees with what I have been taught; but I have noticed lately that the dust in the road underneath trees keeps dry, while away from the trees it will be very damp for an inch deep or so. This would almost lead one to think that dew fell. Please explain.—H. J. A., Wattsburg, Pa.

You should cultivate your reasoning faculties in the direction of interpreting correctly the phenomena of nature. Many of the odd and fantastic beliefs of people are due originally to defective reasoning. Man naturally inquires into the reasons of things. If he does not hit on the true one in a given case, he does on a false one; and then he carefully teaches this false one to his children, they to their children, and so on. Much of the current error in this world is due to this handing down, by tradition, of the results of defective observation and faulty reasoning.

Now, in the former answer concerning the formation of dew, we stated that dew does not generally form on cloudy nights because the clouds act as a blanket, to prevent the rapid radiation of heat from the earth. Hence the earth does not cool any more rapidly than the air. But a tree, or a tent, or any other shelter, prevents the radiation of heat in just the same way. Hence no dew is found under the tree, while it is found all around it, when there is nothing intervening between the earth and the clear sky. You fell into the very common error of supposing that, as a tree in leaf keeps off the falling rain, so it keeps off the dew; therefore the dew must fall. The tree keeps the ground under it from getting colder than the atmosphere next to it, and so prevents the formation of dew. Proof: Take two thermometers, tested for accuracy. Place one in the dust outside the area covered by the tree, just covering the bulb with dust. Place the other under the tree, covering its bulb in the same way. Do this just before sunset. As soon as dew is deposited, read the two thermometers and you will have the proof.

Legal Tender Money.

In your answer to D. Y., of Plymouth, Ind., in The Blade of October 1, are we to understand that no paper money is a legal tender for private debts, and that nothing but 25.8 grains of gold is money?—W. S. T., Winona, Ind.

Certainly not. We were not discussing what forms of money have been made legal tender by Congress, but the distinction between real money, which is gold coin, and its paper representatives, which are merely promises to pay real money. Our correspondent, D. Y., seemed to think that there is no distinction. We were endeavoring to make him understand that paper money is but a promise to pay coin.

Legal tender money is made so by the act of Congress. We have three kinds of unlimited legal tender—gold coin, silver dollars and United States Treasury notes. Of these, the gold is the only real money, because a dollar in gold is worth a dollar as bullion, anywhere in the world. Silver dollars do not contain a dollar's worth of silver; and a greenback is simply the government's promise to pay a "dollar" or a given number of "dollars;" and a "dollar" is defined by law as a coin containing 25.8 grains of standard gold.

Miscellaneous.

C. L. B., Freedom, Pa.: We must decline the offer.

G. L. W., Campobello, S. C.: We have not the data to answer.

J. M. M., Rymer, W. Va.: Sorry, but we never heard of him.

P. W. P., Ferry, Mich.: We do not know who makes them.

W. W. C., Geneva, Ind.: We do not know anything about the firm.

J. W. B., Houston, Mo.: Please see answer to A. L. H., Young Harris, Ga.

A. H. C., Quinton, Va.: We know of no such enterprise. Better send us the facts.

G. A. T., Jet, Okla.: Hon. John J. Ingalls was never President of the United States.

D. L. K., Sutton, W. Va.: It is a reprint of the original edition, not an abridged one.

A. L., Anoka, Minn.: We are sorry we can give no information about Canadian land immigration laws.

H. E. H., Bellton, W. Va.: Robert Burns was the Scotch plowman, but we do not know what German priest was referred to.

M. J. M., Hersey, Mich.: Address the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. Unfortunately we do not know.

A. L. H., Young Harris, Ga.: We know nothing about the mechanical jackass, figured in our issue of Oct. 1—neither the price nor where manufactured.

S. H. L., Laurel Dale, W. Va.: Sunday schools were begun by Robert Raikes, Gloucester, England, 1781. We printed a biography of him a few months ago.

D. C. F., Grand Ledge, Mich.: Abraham Lincoln was not a spiritualist, nor did he seek a medium to get instructions what to do officially. The mere idea is absurd.

G. F. D., W. Va.: A baseball curves, when pitched, because of certain impulses given it by the pitcher's hand. You will have to get an expert pitcher to explain them to you.

H. F. H., Burton, O.: The Democratic candidate for state school commissioner of Ohio is J. H. Secrist. He is superintendent of the public schools of Ottawa, Paulding county.

Reader, Havana, Ill.: We do not know what the laws of your state and the decisions of your courts are on that subject. We cannot be expected to know the laws of 45 states; hence the rule above that we can answer no questions of law.

J. I. W., Paradox, Colo.: If you will look just above the notice of the book in The Blade of Sept. 17, you will find the name and address of the publishers; and just above that you will see a notice which says that for information address the publishers, not us. The story is excellent.

L. E. C., Bangor, Cal.: The reason a forked stick turns downward in the hands of a "water witcher" is because he, consciously or unconsciously, causes it to do so. There is no attraction between the water and the stick. It is not divination—it is fraud, pure and simple—either conscious or unconscious.

A Book and Six Bottles

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

On Trial to The Sick.

The cost is absolutely nothing to you if my Restorative fails. I simply ask you to learn by actual trial what this remedy can, and will do. I want people to know, what I know about this prescription. There can be no safer, no more certain way to convince the sick than to say "Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative a month on trial." And that is just what I will do if you write me. I know absolutely that it will help you if you will use it. I know you will willingly bear the cost—$5.50—if it succeeds. I know this because, for five years I have made this offer everywhere.

Thousands have written for my book—have accepted my offer—and only one out of each 40 has said, "it did not help me." Just think of it. My past records show that 39 were helped where 40 tried the Restorative. I am proud of that record. I failed with one in 40—but there was no expense to that sick one.

I cannot cure cancer. No medicine can. There must be some failures. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will do the utmost that medicine can. It is my greatest achievement after thirty years in hospitals and at bed-sides. I have found, at last, a way to cure even obstinate, deep-seated diseases.

I treat—with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—the INSIDE NERVES. Here lies the secret to my success. It is my discovery. My Restorative is the only prescription that reaches these nerves. Without this inside nerve treatment, I could not offer "a month's treatment at my risk." No other known remedy would stand the test.

In thousands of homes it is now constantly kept as a safeguard. Off days will come to us all, but a few doses will set things right again.

How to Secure Trial Treatment.

Send no money. Simply ask for the book you need. A postal will do. Then I will arrange with a druggist near you, so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative to make the test. Send me no money. You deal with your druggist, remember. Use the restorative a full month—then decide. If it succeeds the cost to you is $5.50; if it fails I will have the druggist bill the cost to me. Could anything be more fair?

To delay, means to forget. Write now, while you have it in mind. his is important.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 2528, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At druggists.

Venice

Mary Ruth Locke Tells of a Visit to the Browning House.

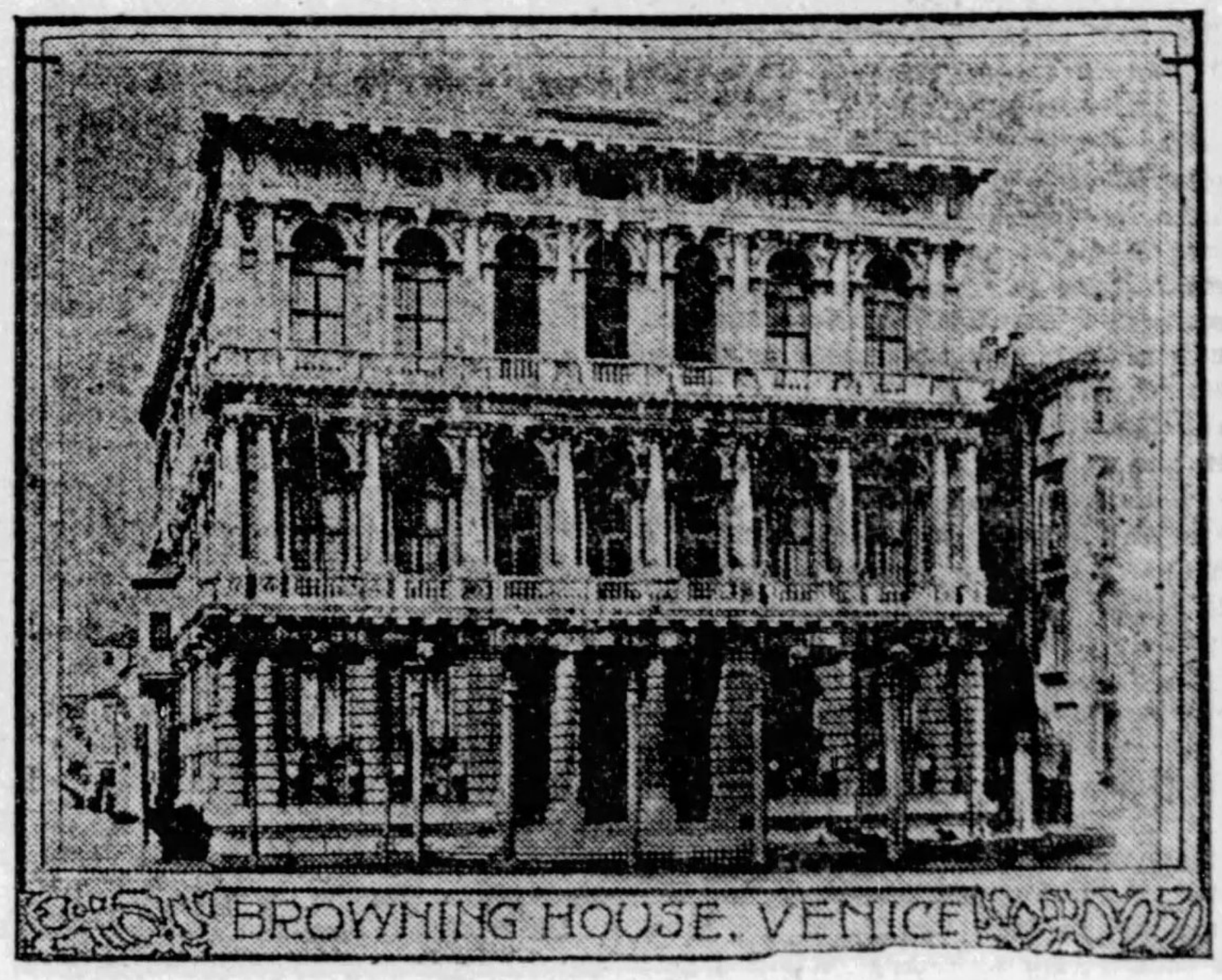
The gondola turns slowly in its listlessly undulant course, its shining prow aimed toward one of the noblest palaces of the Grand Canal. With the skill of century old inheritance, the gondolier guides his black cradle nicely within the row of gay heraldic posts to the foot of the mossy marble steps.

An ancient waterman, asleep in the shade of the portal, rouses at sound of voices and the quickened lapping of the water, and labors down to the boat with a worm-gnawed gang-plank.

He gives horny-handed assistance, receives his fee, bows thanks, and shuffles back to sleep.

We cross the broad piazza, and are admitted through fanciful iron gates to the "Browning house."

This is its common name in Venice, because it is the present home of Robert Barrett Browning, the poet's son, and his wife. Purchased by the latter in 1888, this old Palazzo Rezzonico was beautifully restored, and is today one of the finest private residence in Europe. Here, Robert Browning spent the last years of his life, and here died in December, 1889.



BROWNING HOUSE, VENICE

The gates are opened on a court, and we tread an uneven marble pavement, and look up to the blue Venetian sky tinged with the gold of late afternoon. A life size bronze of Keats' "Dryope," on a high marble pedestal, occupies the center of the court. It is one of the best achievements of the master of the house, a natural, graceful conception of this lonely dweller of the forest, who was turned to a poplar by the Hamadryads.

In the rear of the court a fountain splashes, and pots of giant pink hydrangeas bloom.

The marble stairway leading to the living rooms above widens in a carved balustrade near the fountain, and changes its course halfway, at a rose-windowed landing. It leads finally to the grand drawing room, which has ceilings by Ticpolo, and stately carved chairs, upholstered in brocade. The walls are hung in silk, and so are the long hinged windows. Without the casement is balconied, and flowers are blooming therein.

There follows a succession of sumptuous rooms, made homelike despite their vastness, by the informal disposition of books and pictures.

One comes at last to the library, the soul of the house. The collection of presentation copies is large and varied, including not only many of those belonging to the poet and his wife, but to their son as well. Among the handsomest is Helen Zimmerman's "Epic of Kings," containing signed etchings by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema. It is number eleven in two hundred copies issued. Among the most treasured is the "Sonnets of the Portuguese," in a great square gift edition, bound in tree-calf.

The low tables set closely about abound in like treasures, and the walls are peopled with the familiar faces of the poet and his family and friends.

There are portraits and photographs, the latter being mostly informal records of Robert Browning's characteristic attitudes and dress. A life size vignette in water color of Elizabeth Barrett Browning lingers long in the memory. The flower-like little woman is robed in pale blue, with a fall of lace at the throat. Her brown curls, like the guarding petals of a rose, fall gently about her delicate face.

The ineffable sweetness of the mouth, the tender, earnest eyes, the daintiness with greatness which the picture suggests, makes it the most satisfactory of portraits. Bronze and marble busts of the Brownings, done by their son, add beauty to this attractive room.

Off the library is a bow-windowed recess, exquisitely decorated in gold. It was originally the private chapel of that member of the Rezzonico family who became Pope Clement XIII, and, carefully restored, it has been dedicated by the husband and the son to the memory of Mrs. Browning. It contains a memorial tablet in Italian bearing dates of her birth and death and some sacred poetical references to her beautiful life.

On the old carved mantel shelf of a stately room adjoining the library is a small, faded pen and ink sketch, framed in narrow black. It scarcely attracts a second glance, but it is one of the choicest gems of the place. It represents a caricature drawing of the poet Tennyson, his hair dishevelled, his eyes intent upon a manuscript, from which he reads by the light of a lamp. "I dread the dreadful hollow behind the little wood." It relates to a September evening in 1855 when the Brownings were living in London. They invited Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his brother and Ford Madox Brown to spend the evening and to listen to Alfred Tennyson read from his manuscript "Maud." During the reading, Rossetti, in a spirit of fun, sketched the reader, and wrote the quotation across the upper left-hand corner of the drawing.

In the same room, "To Mon ami, Browning," John L. Sargent inscribes a photograph of his "Gypsy dance."

The family dining-room is a noble apartment, with ceiling-high carved fireplace, and heavy carved oak furnishings and tapestries. It is reached through an ante-room, racked from frieze to dado with a collection of rare plates, notably of old majolica and other Italian wares, though representative glazes from other countries are not lacking.

Returning again to our gondola, we find Venice awakening from its afternoon nap. Private gondoles, manned by gondoliers in white livery, with sashes and hat ribbons of the color of their house, pass with family parties, out for the air. A breeze blows cool from the sea, and the tables of the terraced garden cafes are beginning to have occupants. There are sounds of stringed instruments and singing voices, as though the musicians were impatient for the blue moonlit night, and their slowly moving barges amid the peopled darkness.

We float away from the Browning house, and, as we pass that corner of it, which is on the little side canal of San Barnaba, we read on a tablet, placed immediately below the windows of the poet's bedroom:

"Robert Browning died in this house 12th December, 1889.

"Open my heart and you will see
Graved inside of it 'Italy.'"

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

His Plea.

Chicago Evening Post.

"If you send me to congress," cried the impassioned orator, "I will strive to make our constitution truthful."

"Isn't it truthful now?" demanded a voice from the audience.

"Certainly not. It should read, 'A government of the unions, by the unions, and for the unions.'"

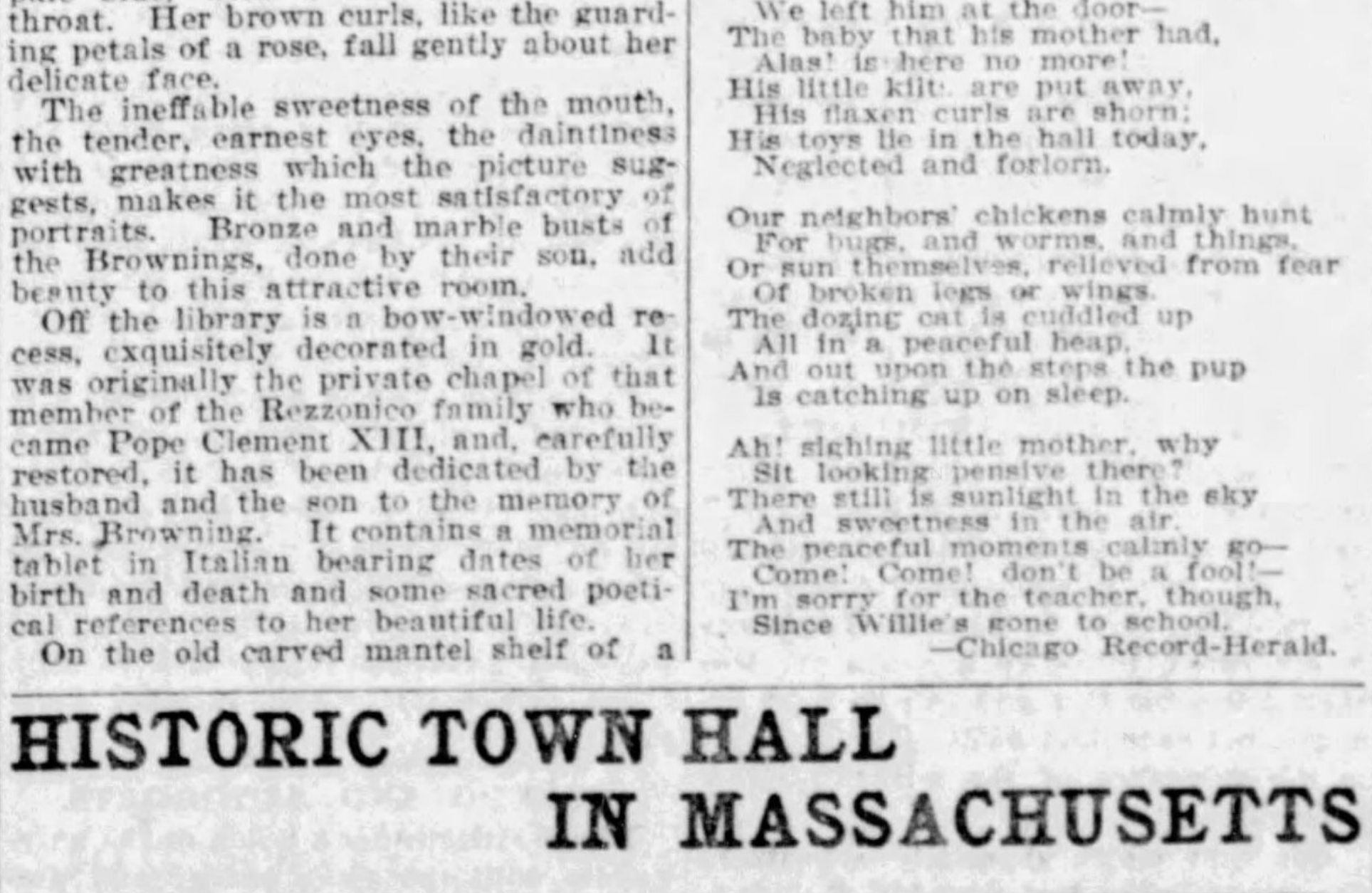
WILLIE'S GONE TO SCHOOL.

Dear little Willie's gone to school—
We left him at the door—
The baby that his mother had,
Alas! is here no more!
His little kilts are put away,
His flaxen curls are shorn;
His toys lie in the hall today,
Neglected and forlorn.

Our neighbors' chickens calmly hunt
For bugs, and worms, and things,
Or sun themselves, relieved from fear
Of broken legs or wings.
The dozing cat is cuddled up
All in a peaceful heap,
And out upon the steps the pup
Is catching up on sleep.

Ah! sighing little mother, why
Sit looking pensive there?
There still is sunlight in the sky
And sweetness in the air.
The peaceful moments calmly go—
Come! Come! don't be a fool!—
I'm sorry for the teacher, though,
Since Willie's gone to school.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

HISTORIC TOWN HALL IN MASSACHUSETTS



SCITUATE TOWN HOUSE.

Scituate, Mass., Oct. 10.—For the first hundred years of its existence the town of Scituate was destitute of any building of its own suitable for holding town meetings, nor indeed, was there any private hall within its limits adapted to the purpose.

The question of a town hall was first agitated as early as 1809, twenty years before the contract for building was entered into. A meeting of the authorities in 1829, resulted in the agreement to spend $547 for the new house, and a resolution was adopted instructing the key keeper to open the house on completion to any civil society for public meetings or worship. He was also required to open the house for singing schools, and continue to do so as long as the schools were conducted in an orderly manner.

The old town house is now used only for holding the annual town meetings.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

A KING'S CONTRITION.

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 18 Is "David's Confession." Ps. 51:01.17.

It is staggering to contemplate how low the high may fall. Terrible is the precipice along the edge of which all men walk. Ever and anon the world is startled to hear that some one of its great ones has fallen, even as Lucifer fell. There is no man so strong in character, so high in station or so holy in life that he is beyond the reach of temptation, or the possibility of moral disaster. The statement attributed to many, but probably first uttered by Newman, as he saw a miserable wretch on his way to the gallows, "There, but for the grace of God, goes John Newman," is no mere cant phrase. Nobody but himself and God knows what narrow escapes every man has from going over the brink of the great precipice of shameful sin.

A King's Crime.

David did not escape, but fell to the very bottom. As he had in spirit soared higher in the realms of devotion than most men, so in body he fell to depths reached only by the lowest. The story is familiar; in an hour of luxurious idleness he allowed his eyes to stray, and desire followed them. Then he used his kingly power to gain possession of beautiful Bathsheba, whose husband was away filling a brave patriot's post in a national war. David summoned him home and by mean subterfuges and trickery tried to cover his own sin, but the noble nature of the loyal warrior, Uriah, balked this scheme. Then the king successfully plotted Uriah's death, thus adding murder to adultery, falsehood and deceit.

In the madness of his intriguing David seemed not to perceive the enormity of his offense. Passion so had him in its grip that for the time he was thoughtless of consequences. But the immortal parable of the prophet Nathan, with its fearful indictment and "Thou art the man," brought him to his senses and awoke his contrition.

This 51st Psalm is the expression of his penitence. Though David, after soul anguish such as only the great can know, was forgiven and restored to God's favor, he did not escape the consequences of his deed. The child of sin died, despite his ceaseless prayers and bitter grief, and in his old age his own children piled sorrow after sorrow upon his head. Even God does not erase scars, though He may heal wounds. Nor does he sweeten the cup of remorse which every transgressor is appointed to drink.

When a Soul Abhors Itself.

Inner experiences are more epochal than outward events. A soul may run the gamut of spiritual possibilities, even as David did, and his outward life be all the while the same to the eyes of men. The world may know nothing of the transformations that are taking place within a man's breast. Yet these are the most potent of all the elements that contribute to the formation of his character; a man is made by the silent, unseen and unguessed emotions of his own heart.

David's battle with Goliath was inconsequential when compared with his battle with the giant lust, and in the latter he was ignominiously defeated. In partial explanation, it is to be said that at the time he was spiritually not "fit," to use the gymnasium term; he had become "soft" in moral fiber by shirking duties and remaining at home in luxury while Joab led the forces in battle. Then, too, he dallied with temptation.

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Suddenly the king awakened to a vision of himself—and the spectacle was loathsome. He saw his sin in all its heinousness. His manifold sin stood forth in all its blackness, without palliation or excuse. Conscience was quickened and it lashed him remorselessly.

"Nor ear can hear, nor tongue can tell,
The tortures of that inward hell."

There is a world of awful significance in David's cry, "My sin is ever before me." The placid little pond in the meadow can no more sympathize with the storm-tossed ocean than can the small life of unoffending goodness understand the self-torment of a great soul that has sinned. Hawthorne has pictured this in the case of Arthur Dimmesdale, who, though outwardly respectable, was a thousand fold more heavily punished than Hester Prynne with the scarlet letter on her breast.

A Cry for Pardon.

The cross is the dear refuge of millions because it represents a religion of pardon, and that is what the human soul craves. Mere ethical creeds, and finely spun theological and metaphysical theories may do for the summer days, but in the winter of a soul's sinning, only a faith that offers forgiveness for sin will serve man's deepest necessities.

Only God could help in such a time of conscious guilt as David was undergoing. Nothing less than divine mercy could suffice. He had sinned monstrously—against his own kingliness, against his people, against Bathsheba and her whole family's honor, against Uriah and the other soldiers who needlessly perished with him, and most of all, against God himself. The marvelous grace of a pitiful Jehovah alone could blot out this transgression, and to that grace the king's smitten soul turned. Hear his heart cry

"Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity
And cleanse me from my sin."
"Hide thy face from my sins,
And blot out all mine iniquities."

Penitence must precede pardon. Confession is a condition of foreginess. The only way to peace for the sin-tormented spirit is through the experience of genuine contrition and repentance. And David found this way.

The hour of remorse is an hour of great illumination. The necessity and beauty and mercy and magnitude of the gospel's offer of forgiveness is most plainly perceived by those who are weighed down by a sense of sin. Therefore David utters the great truth which has been a consolation to ages.

"The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit;
A broken and a contrite heart, O God,
thou wilt not despise."

Not man's works of merit, but the free mercy of God, blots out the sin of the transgressor.

The Beauty of Spotlessness.

Spotlessness never seems so desirable as when one is spotted. Virtue is appraised more nearly at its true value by those who have it not, than by those who have it. The clean man, if his manhood be as great as his cleanness, gives little thought to his own purity as a prize which he possesses; but the man of soiled character, whatever his lips may say, in his heart envies him.

As he looked up from the mire, the psalmist perceived the eminence of the height from which he had fallen. He longed for the former days and the former joys. He gave notice to the deep desire of a world of sinning men and women in his prayer.

"Create within me a clean heart, O God;
And renew a right spirit within me."

And it was the real thing David coveted. He was not concerned about respectability, but about righteousness. He cared less for standing right before men than for standing right in God's eyes. He knew that it was "truth in the inward parts," that alone meets with divine approval. So his petition had not a shred of pharisaism in it; it was the humble honest prayer of a heart awake to its own iniquity. "The deadliest sin, I say," thunders Carlyle, "were that same supercilious consciousness of no sin; that is death."

The Final Reckoning.

The most important aspect of any question is its Godward aspect. No other ills are comparable with spiritual ills; the disfavor of God is worst fortune. The erring king perceived clearly all the ramifications of his sin. He was not deaf to the voice of scandal as it bruited his fall aboard. The scorn of the self-righteous pierced his soul. The stain that he had cast upon his royal purple and his judicial ermine seemed blacker to him than to any one else. All the arrows of remorse found lodgment in his spirit. Yet, after all, it was in relation to Jehovah that he had done greatest wrong. "Against thee, thee only, have I sinned," he cried. His finely attuned spiritual nature felt most grievously the separation from God. Loss of communion with him is worse than the finger of scorn or man's words of condemnation.

So the king's prayer was a prayer for restoration—the yearning plea of a soul that feels itself separated from its best beloved. He wanted to be back where he had been before.

"Cast me not away from thy presence,
And take not thy holy spirit from me."
"Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation."

"We get along excellently together," he explained. "You see, he never borrows anything but trouble, and that's all I ever have to loan."—Chicago Post.

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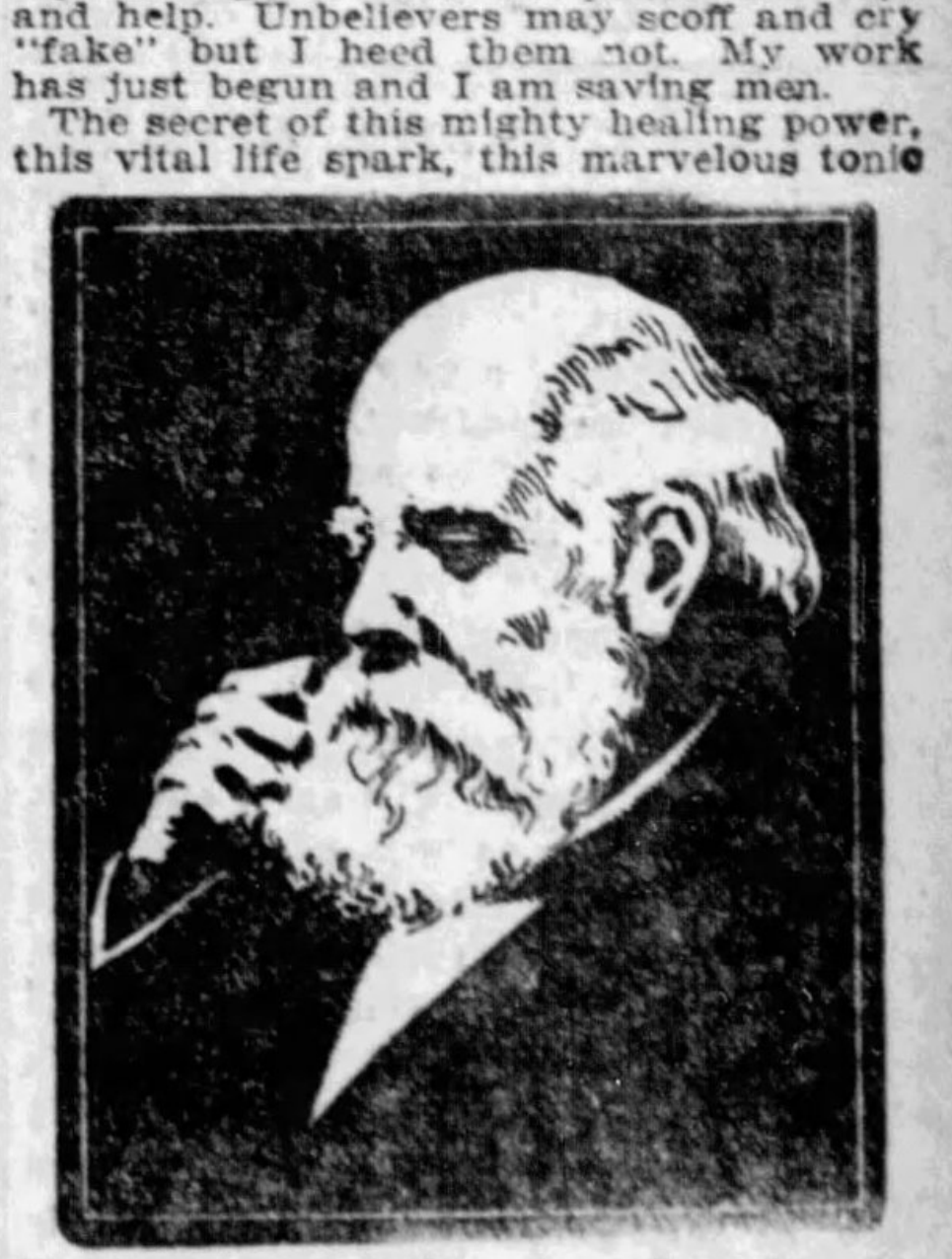
Send No Money—Simply Send Your Name and Address and This Marvelous Compound Will Be Sent You By Return Mail, Prepaid and Absolutely Free.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of perpetual life and vigor in men. To me it has been given to bring to the fallen, weary, worn-out brothers the knowledge of this priceless boon, and even to the uttermost ends of the earth I send my message of love and peace and hope and help. Unbelievers may scoff and cry "fake" but I heed them not. My work has just begun and I am saving men.

The secret of this mighty healing power, this vital life spark, this marvelous tonic fluid is known to me alone. It is mine to give to whom I will and my works go before me. Doubt not! I ask no man to believe me, but I give to every weak man free this priceless boon and it restores him instantly to the strength and powerful vigor of youth. With this marvelous, mysterious compound, which I have discovered only after a lifetime devoted to search through all the realms of science, and the archives of the ancients, it is possible for every weak man to have for his own the glorious manly power, the untiring vigor and the long life of the patriarchs of Bible times. With this mysterious compound no weak man will ever again be troubled with impotency, vital losses, nightly emissions, spermatorrhea, varicocele, prematurity, defective power or lack of vital energy.

Send me no money. It is my duty, guided by an Unseen Hand—it is my mission on earth—my life work—to lift up the fallen, heal the weak and cure the maimed or undeveloped; and to every man who has lost his vital power or finds it waning, I send my message of love and peace and health. I can save him and I will save him and restore him to many years of happiness and the impetuous vitality and vigorous manhood of perfect health and youth.

Remember, it matters not how old you are; it matters not how you lost your manhood, or when you lost it. It matters not what doctors or scoffers say. This is no ordinary drug or stimulating method of treatment, but it is the vital spark of life itself, and it matters not how many remedies and doctors have failed, I have repeatedly and instantly renewed the youth of old men. My secret compound never fails. I have often instilled into jaded men new vitality, health and strength. For worn-out men I have oft kindled, in an instant, and to stay, the sparkling vitality of youth. Write me today and tell me in strictest confidence all about your case. My private address is Dr. C. Sargent Ferris, 47 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I urge every weak man to come to me for I will give him undying strength, the supreme joy and happiness of perfect manliness. My wondrous discovery has startled the world by its miraculous effects, yet I seek not fame nor glory. It suffices me if I may be the humble instrument of Nature's greatest power in bringing all men into the enjoyment of their true manliness and I do it free. In the time allotted to me here on earth I shall do all that in my power lies to give my fellow-men the benefit of this great secret and my reward shall be in the knowledge that I have done unto others as I would that others should do unto me.



"No Man Is Lost—There is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."—Dr. Ferris.

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Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1903.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....................Editor

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 161,000

SECRETARY SHAW'S METHODS

Secretary Shaw is a Westerner, and like the typical man of that longitude, he is not a stickler for precedent, nor has he any awe of a new departure. He finds a condition confronting him in his official capacity. The agriculturists of the nation are gathering enormous crops. This is the banner year of production. An enormous amount of ready money is needed to handle these crops. The problem is not only to pay the farmers cash for what they wish to sell outright, but to enable them to borrow temporarily to utilize their products. Thousands of farmers will feed their surplus cereal and forage crop, thus converting it into new wealth in the form of fat cattle, hogs and sheep. Time is needed for this process, and ready cash to buy the live stock to fatten for the market. It is easy to see that this means, in the aggregate, a very large sum, over and above that needed to move the crops.

The tremendous volume of business in other lines requires loanable funds, and Secretary Shaw knows that more ready currency is needed in the West and South to accommodate the farmers. This is the condition he has to meet. He has gone to work at it, and the measures he has adopted are:

He will deposit $10,000,000 of internal revenue receipts in the banks; he has already begun to make such deposits, and to increase the number of such depositories. Second, he offers to repay the $19,385,000 of 5 per cent United States bonds which become due on February 1 next. Third, he offers to refund $20,000,000 in other bonds, so as to provide that amount in 2 per cent. bonds, which the banks can use as a basis for increased circulation and as security for the government deposits. And, lastly, he announces that he will accept state and municipal bonds in place of 5 per cent. bonds now held as security for deposits, and which may be turned in for redemption.

These methods are all sound, and will dispel at once all fear that there will not be an ample supply of currency to meet all requirements this fall. Some timid gentlemen are looking askance at the last proposition—to accept state and city bonds as security for deposits. Why such security is deemed ample for loans in the business world, and yet not good enough for the government, is one of those inscrutable mysteries that are past finding out. Prior to the civil war, our whole paper currency—the issues of state banks—was based on so-called "asset security." Certainly the limited use which Secretary Shaw will make of local bonds, at 75 per cent. of their value, will not involve any appreciable risk.

QUESTIONS ASKED IN REGISTRATION

The registration law of New York, like that of Ohio, requires voters to answer questions which are irrelevant. It is to be wondered at that no one in this state has rebelled at unnecessary questions at registration. One voter in New York city refused to answer the query, "Are you married or single?" He has taken the matter into court to determine the constitutionality of the law requiring such questions to be answered.

The outcome of the case will certainly be that the law will be held invalid. It would be the same here in Ohio were one to take the trouble, in behalf of the public, to make a test case. The qualifications for voting are set forth in the constitution of the state, as follows:

> Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections.

The legislature has no power to add to or take from those qualifications. It may make reasonable and necessary regulations to prevent fraud, and a registration law is one of them. But the registration law demands the answers to questions which are unnecessary, and beyond the constitutional requirements. For instance, as in New York, the voter registering is required to state whether he is married or single. This is not one of the electoral qualifications of the constitution, and the question is clearly invalid. A man is required to state his age. This question is too comprehensive. The only requirement is that a voter shall be 21 years old. What his age may be, if he be beyond that number of years, is no business of the state. The question should be changed to, "Are you full 21 years of age?" The same objection lies in the question as to how long he has lived in the state, in the township, in the ward and precinct. These should be changed so as to ask whether he has lived the period specified in these. Asking impertinent questions as a precaution against fraud is no safeguard. If a man wished to lie, he would as readily lie in answer to the one form as the other.

It may be said that such objections to the provisions of the law are trivial. That is a matter on which opinions differ. The writer knows of at least one man here in Toledo who sacrifices his vote because he will not state his age. He is a workingman, employed in a place where there is a decided preference for young men. He looks more youthful than he really is, and he does not wish to imperil his job.

An exchange refers to Gen. Shafter as "running" for mayor of San Francisco. That is a physical impossibility to a man of Shafter's avoirdupois. Probably the general will make the race on a six-horse truck.

WHY JAPAN IS READY TO FIGHT

The situation in the Far East is ominous. Japan and Russia are on the verge of war. The failure of the latter to evacuate Manchuria is not the main cause of trouble, but the evident purpose of Russia to absorb Corea as she has done with Manchuria. For a long time Japanese diplomacy and Russian intrigue have been busy in Seoul, the Corean capital. Japan regards the maintenance of the independence of Corea, or its future assimilation into the Japanese empire, as necessary to her independence. The straits of Corea are narrow, and hostile Russia, in possession of the Corean side, would be a perpetual menace to Japan.

The Yalu river flows a southerly course through the portion of Corea adjacent to Manchuria, emptying into the Yellow Sea. Some time ago, a Russian company obtained from Corea a concession to cut timber in the Yalu valley. This purely commercial concession has been made the cover for Russian activity to such a degree that it is plain the Russian government has designs upon that country. These proceedings aroused an intensity of popular feeling in Japan. Ever since the latter's war with China, a future war with Russia has been deemed a certainty. Japan has steadily increased her navy, improved her army, placed her monetary system on the gold basis, accumulated arms and munitions of war, in order to be ready when the time of struggle should come.

Protests were made against Russia's actions in Corea, but without satisfactory result. Then the Japanese fleet and troops were sent to Ma-Shan-Po, on the southern coast of Corea. Negotiations meantime have been proceeding at Tokio between the Russian minister and the Mikado's government regarding the matter, and a few days ago Russia proposed to divide Corea with Japan. The offer was rejected. The next news was that a Russian fleet of ninety vessels of all kinds, had arrived at the same port in which the Japanese fleet was already anchored.

The evacuation of Manchuria by Russia would have cleared the situation, for it would have substituted China instead of Russia as Corea's next-door neighbor along the boundary which runs parallel with the Yalu river, but at some distance westward. The failure to evacuate thus rendered Japan more certain of Russia's ulterior designs. Japan has long felt that a war with Russia is inevitable at some time, and is ready to fight. Is Russia ready to try conclusions, or will she back down at the last moment? It is to be remembered that England and Japan have a defensive and offensive alliance; and if Japan and Russia go to war, England will be involved. We can but wait until Russia makes known her decision—whether to back down or fight. It is squarely up to the Czar's government.

TWO MANCHURIAN PORTS.

Russia is not going to evacuate Manchuria; but if she remains indefinitely or permanently, the United States has two open ports in that country. Russia has given her pledge to us that any commercial arrangements made with China regarding Manchurian ports will be binding upon the Russian government. The treaty was signed at Shanghai yesterday, and requires simply ratification by the United States senate to make it effective. This, of course, will be done early in the coming session of congress.

There may be a doubt in the minds of some, about Russia's keeping her pledge, in view of her notorious violation of her obligations with regard to the evacuation to Manchuria; but it must be remembered that Russia is a bully only when she is dealing with China or some other inferior nation. She will not try such tactics on the United States. She does not desire that we should take sides with the Japanese-English coalition against her land-grabbing schemes in the Far East.

A DIVORCE DECISION.

As every one knows, each state legislates for itself as to marriage and divorce. Of course, these laws are not uniform. Some states have more lax divorce laws than others; and there have been cases involving property rights in which the courts of one state have not recognized divorces granted in another state, when the causes alleged were not ground for separation within the state in which the court had jurisdiction. So it has followed that a man divorced in Montana was not divorced in New York; and if he had again married, he was a bigamist in New York but not in Montana.

The supreme court of the United States has swept away this muddle by a decision which declares that a divorce valid in the state where granted is valid everywhere in the United States, and frees both parties from the marriage absolutely and everywhere. This renders invalid the decisions of state courts which have attempted to ignore, in divorce cases, the provision of the national constitution which declares that "full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state." It is difficult to understand what course of reasoning would except divorces granted in one state from full recognition in all others, under this provision. The court of last resort has settled the matter, and its decision must be respected by state courts everywhere.

SUPPRESSING CRANKERY.

Hereafter there will be no information given out at the White House about the visits of cranks who insist upon seeing the President. This is a common-sense provision, made in the interest of the President's personal safety. The power of suggestion is strong with cranks and the mentally unbalanced in general. The absence of news of such visits to the White House will remove the suggestion, and the number of such visitors will be lessened.

It is a well-known fact that if a peculiar mode of suicide is tried, for example, there will be a number of imitators. A crime of a new character in its performance is speedily copied. When the horrible doings of "Jack the Ripper" were exploited in the press some years ago, there were several sporadic crimes of the same unspeakable character committed on the continent of Europe and in the United States.

The malign force of example on the peculiar mental twist of the crank population is so well understood that every American citizen will be glad that those charged with the protection of the President and his family have adopted the policy of silence with regard to the visits of cranks.

Crush the snake of anarchy!

VENEZUELAN FOLLY.

The Castro government is constantly showing its utter incapacity to understand that it has obligations to other nations and to their subjects or citizens. The French, German and American merchants in Ciudad Bolivar have been notified that they must pay double the established rate of duties on the goods they have imported at that port since a specified date. One German importer refused to pay this double tax, and the cargo has been seized and sold at a loss of $25,000 to himself. A reign of terror is said to exist among the merchants of Ciudad Bolivar, while commerce is at a standstill.

The reason assigned by the Castro government is utterly indefensible. It is that the duties levied at Ciudad Bolivar from May, 1902, to August, 1903, were paid to the revolutionist government then in control of the port. Such a proposition can not be accepted by the countries whose merchants have thus been subjected to a double tax. There was no option in their case. The revolutionists were in full possession of the city, and could compel payment. Theirs was the de facto government. The Castro crowd was not strong enough to dislodge and overpower it. The Castro government was at fault itself. It failed to protect the merchants of that port against a revolutionary movement, and in equity can not demand what is really a fine for its own weakness and incapacity.

The cases of these merchants probably will lead to strong protests from their home governments, and perhaps to stronger measures. Venezuela is not strong enough to cope with them, and enforce its unjust claim. It is extraordinary that Castro has no more political sagacity than to adopt such an offensive plan, with a case before The Hague tribunal involving controversies with the same countries.

Venezuela's course for some years has been one of provocation to other nations. She endangers the peace of the United States and her own sovereignty and independence. It is not impossible that she will bring upon herself a test of the question whether an utterly incompetent people, lacking all elements of modern progress, shall be allowed to monopolize a vast area of country, possessing magnificent agricultural and industrial resources. That is a question which must come up with regard to all the countries of South and Central America.

It would be easy, in view of this latest provocation, for Germany to find a good pretext for armed interference, and a demand for a territorial grant from Venezuela, to give room for a German colony. That would bring the Monroe Doctrine to the front, and the United States would have to choose whether to enforce it, even at the cost of war, in behalf of a miserable little government, a republic in name, a tyranny in fact.

Venezuela is 430,000 square miles in area, and would make more than ten states the size of Ohio. Its entire population is only about 2,500,000, while it is capable of sustaining twice the entire population of the United States. It has a coast line of 2,000 miles, with 32 good harbors. This is the Venezuela plum which hangs temptingly before the Kaiser's eyes, as an inviting field for colonial exploitation. His hesitancy is because of the Monroe Doctrine. Should he attempt to pluck the plum, is the United States justified in going to war to save the independence of this Castro-ridden people? Does not Venezuela owe it to us to adopt decency in its international relations? A little sharp discipline from Uncle Sam would be a good thing just now.

SUN-SPOT WEATHER NOW.

The sun-spot editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle calls attention to two solar disturbances of great extent which have just become visible by the axial rotation of that luminary. One came into view on October 3, and is marked by a group of spots about 150,000 miles long. This is near the sun's equator. A second disturbed area, in the southern hemisphere of the sun, showed up on the 5th.

The coincidence of the Minnesota tornado on the day of the apeparance of the first, and the peculiarly warm weather, with atmospheric and electrical disturbances since then, is claimed to be due to the same causes which have produced these tremendous storms on the sun. This theory has been urged with vigor for some years, and the number of coincidences in that time has been very great. If the present burst of solar activity continues during the winter, extremes of heat and cold, with storms of great energy, may be expected, according to the theory. Let us watch the reappearance of the present spots by rotation in the first week of November.

EDISON'S PHILANTHROPY.

Thomas Edison claims that with three pounds of his newly discovered "fuel," as he terms it, he can drive an automobile and light a house for twenty-four hours. The machine, wherein this power is generated, takes up a space of less than 200 cubic feet and can be built for a sum not exceeding $450. This in brief is the substance of the wizard's latest invention.

But that which especially appeals to the public is the fact that Mr. Edison is rapidly decreasing the cost of these luxuries and is aiming to bring them within the reach of people of moderate means. In this connection, he says:

> It has always been my desire and one of the heights of my ambition to bring the uses of electricity within the reach of men of moderate means. I want to see the homes of men and women who work for nominal salaries and whose incomes are small, lighted by electricity. I want to reduce the cost of such pleasures and pastimes as are attended by electric power to the size of the pockets of the moderately poor. I want to see the world happy and contented, and, in fulfilling that desire, I shall devote every energy I have to bring those pleasures now safely enjoyed by the rich, within the reach of the poor.

Not only is Mr. Edison contributing much to the wealth of the world, but the democratic motive that is inspiring his latest efforts is worthy of the highest praise. It has been Mr. Edison's policy to avoid publicity of his discoveries until they have passed the experimental stag and the announcement therefore that he has discovered a means of bringing electricity into homes of moderate incomes will be accepted as a consummated fact.

Wilson Shannon Bissell, just dead at Buffalo, is known to the mass of the American people only as Postmaster General in Cleveland's second cabinet. He was a member of the same law firm as the President, and soon became that gentleman's trusted adviser and friend. Mr. Bissell was a successful corporation lawyer. In politics, as in the law, he was the shrewd counsellor rather than the active leader.

MODERNIZING THE CONSTITUTION

The voters of Ohio have before them five propositions to amend the constitution of the state, for acceptance or rejection. These five are:

1.—Authorizing the legislature to classify objects of taxation, the tax rate to be the same for each class, but need not be the same on different classes.

2.—Abolishing the present double liability of stockholders, and making each liable only to the amount of unpaid stock owned by him.

3.—Conferring the veto power on the governor.

4.—Providing that each county shall have at least one member of the state house of representatives.

5.—Allowing the legislature to divide cities into three classes, on the basis of population, and to legislate for each class separately.

The Longworth law, whose validity has just been affirmed by the supreme court, authorizes state political conventions to decide on the party attitude toward any amendment, and to place "Yes" or "No" on the official ballot of that party. Hence a straight vote for that ticket carries a vote on the amendment. To carry a constitutional amendment requires a majority of the whole state vote cast, not a majority of those who vote on the amendment itself. A man who does not vote on an amendment is counted against it. This has led to the failure of most amendments proposed in the past, but under the Longworth law neglect of voters will not be so liable to defeat such a measure.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties have indorsed the single liability and the county legislative district amendments. The Republicans indorse the veto power amendment, the Democrats oppose it; but Johnson is in favor of it, and is urging it on the voters.

On the taxation amendment the Republicans took no action, while the Democrats favor it. There is no doubt the General Assembly should have more power to use its discretion in the levying of taxation. The constitution needs modernizing on this point. However, under the amendment as drawn, it would be possible, were Johnson to win out and elect a majority of the legislature, to take a long step in the direction of the single tax by putting a high rate on real estate and a nominal one on all other classes of property. That is the danger.

On the classification of cities, the Republican party took no action, while the Democrats oppose it. This makes it doubtful of adoption.

Three of these amendments are reasonably certain of adoption—that giving the governor the veto power, that for county legislative districts, and the single liability amendment.

The governor should have the veto power. He was deprived of it because of a quarrel between General St. Clair, the last territorial governor, and the territorial legislature. The conferring of this authority upon the governor will act as a wholesome check upon legislation, and will lessen the chance of vicious or foolish legislation being enacted.

The effect of the present provision, making a stockholder liable for double the amount of his stock, has operated to drive capital out of the state. It was adopted fifty years ago, when there were only a few corporations, and those small ones, and before there was any just conception of the advantage to the state of the investment of Ohio money in Ohio enterprises. There should not be a vote against it.

The county legislative district amendment is a matter of justice to a few counties which are joined each to another to send one representative. If a lawmaker represents one county alone, he will give that county, his own home, more care and thought than he could possibly do were it but a part of a joint district represented by him. There should be no opposition to it.

THE RULE OR RUIN POLICY.

The Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock company is in the hands of a receiver as the direct outgrowth of a strike. Two years ago it had 2,200 men on the pay rolls and was putting over $1,000,000 per year in circulation in the shape of wages. The employes were satisfied with conditions and the company was doing a prosperous business.

Then the labor agitator put in an appearance. It is his business to stir up trouble, and he succeeded. The employes were shown how they could force the company to give down a little more milk and the pressure was applied. Contracts accepted on the basis of wages paid before the trouble, proved heavy losers under the readjustment, and the company became involved.

Today, there is not a man on the pay rolls, not a wheel is turning, not a dollar's worth of finished product is being put out. It is probably one of union labor's most decisive victories and an achievement of which any agitator might well feel proud. Just a few like it, and we shall have something else to talk about beside our much vaunted prosperity.

TOLEDO AND AUTOBOATS.

Toledo citizens have taken to the automobile with the same energy and progressiveness that, a few years ago, they took up the bicycle. The city is one of the centers of automobile manufacture, as it was then a center of the bicycle industry. It remains to be seen if Toledo will take up, with the same zeal, the latest development in rapid transit—the autoboat.

The autoboat is a water automobile. Lewis Nixon, the noted shipbuilder, recently introduced the idea in New York harbor, and all the boat builders and designers are experimenting along this line. A New York letter says most of the designs so far produced run to the absolute wedge, with a stem as sharp as a knife edge, and the beamiest part of the boat at the stern. These boats are perfectly flat on the keel, and some, which are to be fifty feet long when built, will draw only nine inches. They will practically skim along over the top of the water, except when they strike a wave, and then they will plunge right through it.

The wide reaches of the Maumee from the rapids to the lake, and the lake itself, offer ideal conditions for autoboats. Toledo has as good designers and builders of boats as are to be found anywhere, and our automobile builders will certainly join in the work of adapting the driving machinery of the wheeled vehicles to these new skimming-dishes of the waters. Let not Toledo fall behind New York in the development of this new aquatic speed vehicle!

THE STEEL TRUST DIVIDEND.

The action of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation in reducing the dividend on common stock, will doubtless be looked upon by some of the holders as a hardship and a menace, but will in time be accepted as a wise precautionary move. Rockefeller is credited with a desire to pass the dividend entirely, while Morgan fought to pay the same as was paid last year, the result being a compromise. How it was done is not of so much consequence, but the results are certain to be beneficial.

Paying dividends without regard to earnings is a habit of corporations of uncertain tenure, and is not recognized as sound business sense. It is especially important to a concern of mammoth proportions to have ample working capital. Stop the machinery of the United States Steel for a few months even, and the world would feel the injury. But with plenty of resources and managed by the best executive talent, there is little question that the corporation will grow in strength and reputation until it passes a point where its stock can be buffeted by every flurry in Wall street.

There is nothing in the present situation, it is believed to cause alarm, but rather an indication that the directors are putting up safeguards against every possible contingency.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Our Treaty With China.

The signing of the commercial treaty between America and China is a great victory for the department of state and Secretary Hay. This treaty has as its most important result the assurance of open ports in Manchuria for American traffic, as, no matter what the result of the Russian occupation of Manchuria may be, Russia has given assurance that the understanding with China as to open ports for American commerce will be observed by the St. Petersburg government. The treaty, however, does more than secure this great provision for open ports for Americans in China, as it also recognizes Americans' right of residence throughout the empire for missionary work, provides for protection of patents, trademarks copyrights and mining rights and for the freedom of Christians.

Manchuria Not Evacuated.

Thursday, October 8, was the day set for the avacuation of Manchuria by Russia, but the latter refused to do so. Russia made compliance on the part of China with a number of demands a condition precedent to the evacuation of Manchuria. These demands, among other things, require China not to cede any portion of the territory to any other power, to give no concession to Great Britain without granting a similar one to Russia, to make no increase in the present import tariff on goods entering Manchuria by railway, to permit Russia to maintain her military telegraph along the railway, and to allow her to maintain certain landing stages and post stations within the territory. These demands China sertnously objected to, but it seems clear that China, unassisted, will be helpless in the hands of Russia.

Possible War.

Interest at the moment centers in the probable action of Japan, with regard to Russian activity in Corea. Both Japan and Russia are massing troops and heavy fleets of the two powers are facing each other in Chinese waters. It is understood that Japan refused a proposal from Russia recognizing Japanese predominance in Corea in exchange for allowing Russia a free hand in Manchuria, and there are reports that it has rejected some more recent overtures. An editorial article elsewhere on this page discusses the matter fully.

The Philippine Census.

For the first time in the history of the Philippine islands, a complete census of the inhabitants has been taken by the United States authorities, and according to General J. P. Sanger, who had charge of the work, the results show a civilized population of 7,000,000, while the number of uncivilized inhabitants is estimated at only 600,000. The enumeration, in which about 7,000 persons were engaged, began on the 2d of March last and was completed in six weeks. The census will be of great value to Governor Taft and his successor, Governor Wright, in carrying out the well-devised plans for promoting the welfare of the Filipinos and developing teh resources of the Islands. It is also of much interest to the people of the United States, who appreciate the responsibilities of the government toward our great Asiatic possession, who believe that the problems involved, however difficult, will be happily solved, and who are determined that American sovereignty over the archipelago shall never be relinquished.

Trouble With Germany.

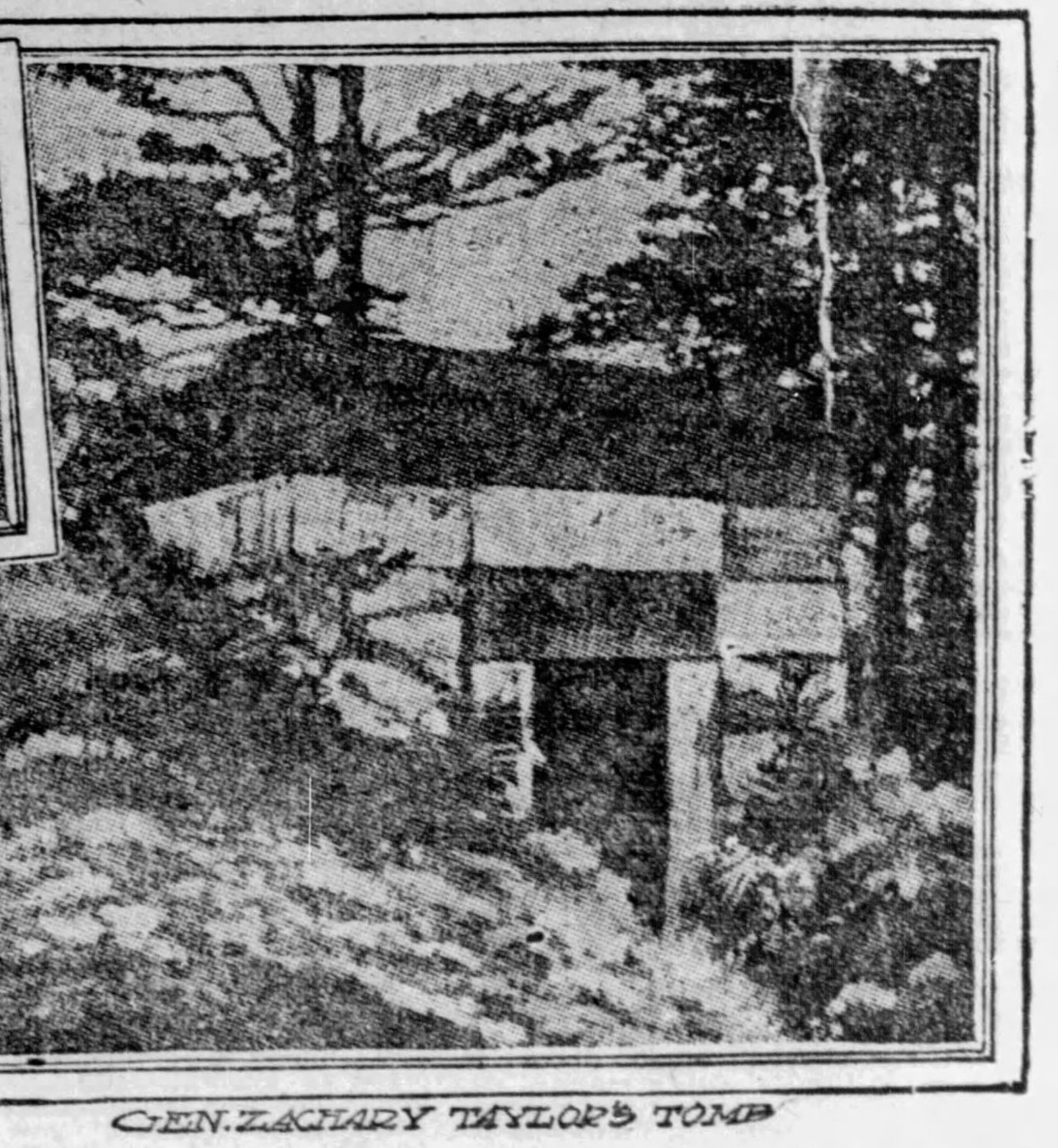
A dispatch from Berlin indicates a likelihood that the relations between the United States and Germany will again be subjected to strain before long. All the German war vessels now in American waters have been ordered off the Haytien coast, with a view to their immediate dispatch to Central American waters. Considering President Castro's recent conduct, the inference is strong that a visit to the Venezuelan coast is in contemplation. Uncle Sam doesn't like to see the warships of foreign nations hanging around South American ports, and, in view of the kaiser's pretty obvious eagerness to experiment with the Monroe doctrine, German warships are regarded with especial disfavor and uneasiness. Germany is sure to be asked, diplomatically, what the trouble is by the United States, and if Germany returns a "sassy" answer there is likely to be a good deal of ill-feeling.

Alaskan Boundary.

Naturally enough, the course taken by the argument in the Alaskan boundary hearings left little or nothing that was distinctly new to be developed by the closing speakers, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Jacob M. Dickinson, the former summing up for Great Britain and the latter for the United States. The British solicitor-general argued, among other things, that the commissioners had no authority to define questions submitted to them; that they could neither lay down the boundary nor define what constituted the coast, and, in short, that all they could do was to answer questions submitted to them in the treaty either affirmatively or negatively. Mr. Dickinson contended with vigor against this view of Sir Edward Carson, declaring that if that view should be entertained the proceedings were useless. On the contrary, he declared that an answer to every question submitted required a determination in regard to what constituted the coast.

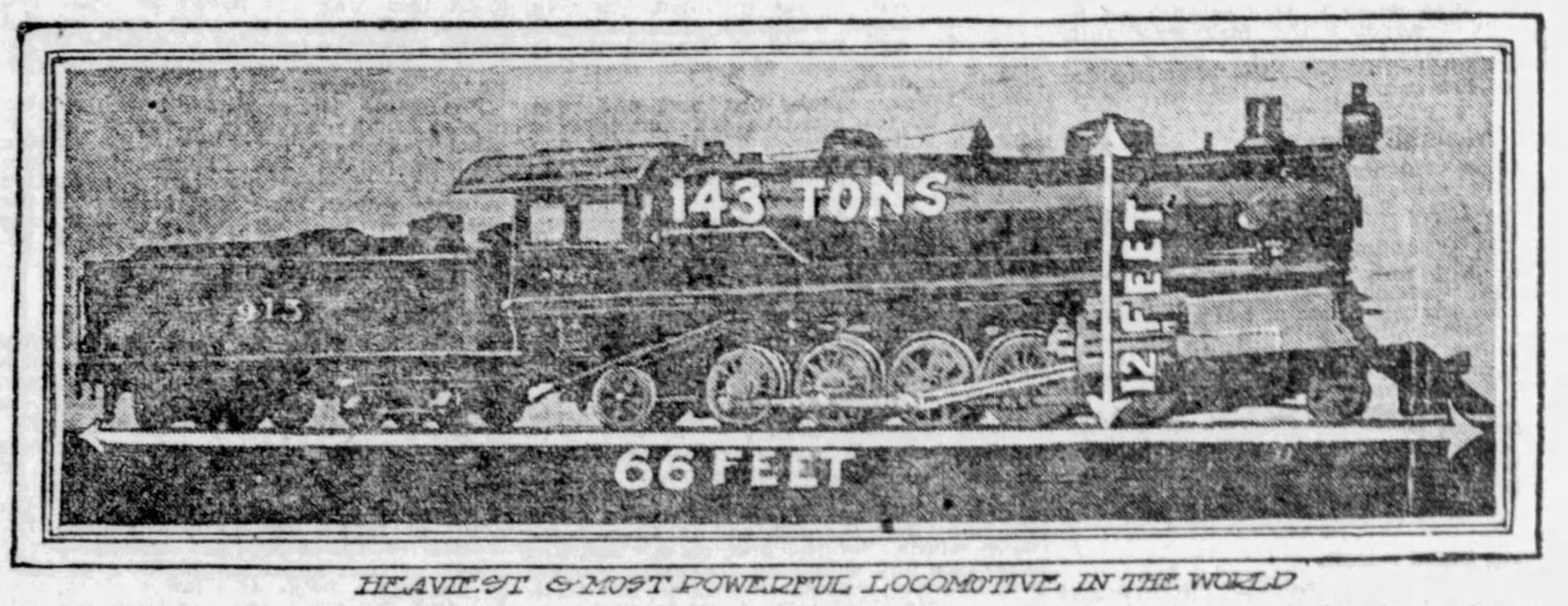
"No taxation to support schools under the supervision of one church" is the slogan in England. "No taxation without representation" was the war-cry of the agitation which brought on the American Revolution. Is there a revolution coming in England?

NEGLECTED TOMB OF A PRESIDENT.



Louisville, Ky., Oct. 10.—Autumn leaves are beginning to drift upon the slope of a hill that stands five miles from Louisville, and block up the entrance of a massive stone tomb. Only occasionally is a passerby attracted by the austere grandeur of this sarcophagus—yet here is buried Zachary Taylor, "old rough and ready," twelfth President of the United States, hero of the Black Hawk and Florida Indian wars, the man, who, with 4,000 soldiers, swept Santa Ana's 20,000 before him at Buena Vista, and conquered Mexico. The tomb is sadly neglected. Not far away stands the old Taylor mansion.

MOST POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE EVER BUILT.



HEAVIEST & MOST POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—Finishing touches are being given at the Baldwin Locomotive Works to the heaviest and most powerful locomotive in the world. It is building there for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

This new mastodon has just left the erecting shop. It spread the rails with its powerful weight when it was being moved. The Santa Fe has provided extra heavy rails for this type of locomotive and will install seventy of them in its freight department.

TURTLES BORN BEFORE CHRIST

The oldest living inhabitants of the earth are believed to be a family of turtles which have recently been exhibited in London. The youngest is a trifle over two thousand years old. Despite their age the turtles appear to be in excellent health, retaining all their faculties and giving every promise of living for many years to come. The turtles were found in the Galapagos Islands. Several of the largest weigh as much as five hundred pounds. They were found far upon the side of a crater on Albemarle, the largest of the islands.

FUSION CANDIDATE FOR COMPTROLLER OF NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 12.—Frederick W. Hinrichs, of Brooklyn, who was named as the fusion candidate for comptroller of the city of New York against the present comptroller, Edward Grout, whose name was ordered removed from the ticket because he had accepted a nomination to the same office from Tammany Hall, has formally accepted the nomination.

OFFICERS OF ARMIES.

Germany, with her immense army, has 9 field field marshals, 63 generals, 80 lieutenant generals, and 149 major geenrals. France has 110 lieutenant generals and 220 major generals. England has 8 field marshals, 71 generals, 115 lieutenant generals, and 188 major generals. Russia has 160 generals, 319 lieutenant generals. Italy has 5 generals, 58 lieutenant generals, and 91 major generals. Spain has 7 captain generals, 15 lieutenant generals and 218 major generals. Austria has 29 generals, 76 lieutenant generals, and 145 major generals. Denmark has 1 general and 2 lieutenant generals. Japan has 4 generals, 12 lieutenant generals, and 32 major generals. Belgium has 11 lieutenant generals. Sweden has 1 general, 9 lieutenant generals and 29 major generals. Brazil has 4 generals, 8 lieutenant generals, and 16 major generals. Mexico has 10 lieutenant generals and 68 major generals. The United States has 1 lieutenant general, 6 major generals, and 45 brigadier generals.

BLARNEY CASTLE.

Blarney castle is, of course, celebrated because of the wonderful stone which has given a verb and noun to the English language, and which no wise tourist leaves Erin without at least once pressing reverentially to his lips. Unfortunately, the real Blarney stone is situated just below the parapet of the tower battlement, and it is whispered that the difficulty and danger of reaching it are so great that another Blarney stone was, a long time ago, substituted in a more convenient spot. The verses originally written concerning the power of this remarkable stone are worth quoting, so quaint and so typically Irish are they:

There is a stone there that whoever kisses,
Oh! he never misses to grow eloquent,
'Tis he may clamber to my lady's chamber,
Or become a Member of Parliament.

—The Sketch.

Current Events.

Sir Henry Howard, British minister at The Hague, rumored as king's choice for ambassador to Washington.

Philippines customs report for fiscal year, 1903, shows imports $253,673 under 1902, with exports $8,862,700 greater.

Women's Temperance Publishing company will quit because of financial trouble; W. C. T. U. will control Union Signal.

University of Chicago enrollment for fall quarter totals 1,556, with women outnumbering men in all departments.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will visit Chicago during horse show week as guest of Mrs. Preston Gibson, and will attend horse show on Oct. 26.

Cup valued at $2,500 offered by Sir Thomas Lipton for ocean race from Sandy Hook to England with schooners, sloops, or yawls; last similar race in 1887.

Discontinuance of Macedonia revolt decided on by Boris Sarafoff, to prevent interference with powers' pacification plans; 300 Turks killed in fight near Seres.

Joseph Chamberlain in address at Greenock declared agriculture in Great Britain practically is destroyed, silk and sugar trade gone; iron and cotton threatened.

Death rate among American negroes in Philippines and natives, reported by surgeon general as 60 per cent higher than among white troops; rate for cholera equal.

One thousand dollars steer roping prize at South McAlester, I. T., won by Lucille Mulhall, 18 years old, over well known cowboys; first animal tied in 43 seconds.

Prof. S. H. Langley's 60-foot flying machine wrecked in Potomac at Widewater, Va., after totally failing to work; Prof. Manley, its operator, ducked in river.

Foreign residents of Venezuela who were forced by rebels to pay taxes to them ordered by President Castro to make second payment to him totaling $1,000,000.

Jacques Lebaudy, French millionaire, declared by London Daily Mail to be planning great negro state on west coast of Africa for immigrants from United States; his design purely commercial.

Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock company of Brooklyn, N. Y., placed in receiver's hands because of continued strikes among its employes; its payroll $23,000 weekly, with contracts totaling $1,000,000.

Fraud in United States Shipbuilding company's organization charged against C. M. Schwab, Lewis Nixon and others by Receiver Smith in federal court at New York; excessive price paid for plant.

City night schools opened with Italians, Greeks, Scandinavians, Germans, Poles, Chinese, Syrians, Arabian and Egyptian among pupils; initial enrollment totals 9,419, with 1,000 turned away temporarily.

New treaty between France and Great Britain is concluded along the lines of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement.

Insurance Commissioner Host of Wisconsin notifies a railroad that it must cease insuring grain in elevators.

Mr. Chamberlain warns British workmen either to order a change in the fiscal policy of their country or prepare to emigrate.

Municipal ownership is defeated in San Francisco by the voters, who refuse to issue bonds to take over the Geary street cable line.

J. P. Morgan issues a statement declaring that no member of his firm ever had any connection with forming the shipbuilding trust or owned any of its securities. The Bethlehem Steel company's stock, he says, was transferred at exact cost.

Russian and Japanese fleets are maneuvering off Port Arthur in full war paint, and hostilities may break out at any moment. Walter Wellman indeed summarizes Washington opinion as inclining to the belief that peace can only be preserved if at all, through Russia's fear of Japan's greater sea power.

Dr. John C. Whitten, dean of the department of horticulture of the Missouri agricultural department, says the enormous increase in the production of apples in this country has not been enough to keep up with the demand. Illinois is now the second orchard state. New York, which was first, having given way to Missouri.

Five Ann Arbor students land in jail as a result of an attack on the police, incident to the freshman-sophomore rush.

Ernest B. Smalley, a private at Fort Sheridan won a second lieutenancy in the army in the recent examination, in which several hundred candidates competed.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of Chicago trade calls attention to many elements of strength. Business in general is improving, the only drawback being labor troubles.

London hansom cabs likely to be abolished because of accidents; 186 persons killed in streets of that city in 1901, against 135 on steam railways of United Kingdom.

Arbitration treaty between France and Great Britain arranged at Paris by Lord Lansdowne; credit due to King Edward and President Loubet.

Plot to smuggle Chinese coolies into Philippines by disguising them as merchants discovered at Manila through arrest of John Miller, ex-immigration inspector.

Dr. Langley has ordered his aerodrome removed from Wide Water, Va., to Washington, and will make no more experiments this year. It is understood the appropriation of $50,000 is exhausted, and another appropriation may be asked for.

The Blade "Xtra"

DESCRIPTION

MOVEMENT—17 jeweled, 16 size, adjusted to heat and cold.

CASE—20-year, 16 size, engine turned, hunting.......... **$18.00**

This watch cannot be purchased at any store for less than $30.00.

We have only a limited number. If you want one you must get your order in at once. It is the greatest watch bargain ever offered Blade readers. If you intend buying a watch, this is your opportunity to get a fine movement at a very low price. It will pay you to take advantage of this opportunity. It will never come to you again.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Our Watch Leader:

B I. For Men:

A 20-year, gold filled, open face, S. B. & B. plain or engine turned, 16 size case, fitted with 7 jewel Elgin or Waltham movement.......... **$9.50**

C I. For Ladies:

A 20-year, gold filled plain or engine turned, 6 size hunting case, fitted with 7 jewel Elgin or Waltham movement.......... **$10.75**

All Watches are sent by registered mail. Get your orders in early before the holiday rush begins.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Blade Special

A SUBSTITUTE FOR A SOLID GOLD CASE

WILL WEAR LONGER and give better satisfaction than a solid gold case.

The Blade is constantly in receipt of inquiries regarding the price of a solid gold case for men. The prices of solid gold cases vary so much according to the weight and amount of engraving that it is impossible to handle them satisfactorily by mail.

In order to supply the growing demand for something better than the ordinary filled case, we have arranged to offer our subscribers the Keystone Extra Case, which is a substitute for a solid gold case.

This case has solid gold pendant, joints and bows. It is made exactly like a 14k solid gold case, except that it is stiffened within the gold by a layer of specially prepared metal, which is harder and stiffer than the 14k gold.

If you want a watch case that is equal in finish and style to any solid gold case, and one that will wear longer and give better satisfaction, then you should purchase the Blade Special. Our price is lower than you can purchase elsewhere. We can only furnish this case in men's sizes. The cases are plain, or engine turned.

PRICES:

18 size, Htg. Case, 15 jewel, Elgin or Waltham movement.. **$25.00**

18 size, S. B. & B. Case, open face, 15 jewel, Elgin or Waltham movement.......... **$21.50**

16 size, Htg. Case, 15 jewel, Elgin or Waltham movement.. **$26.00**

16 size, S. B. & B. Case, open face, 15 jewel, Elgin or Waltham movement.......... **$22.00**

All watches are sent by registered mail. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

A handsome photogravure of all the Presidents from Washington to Roosevelt. Size 18x24 inches. A picture for every true American home. Price, 45 cents, or pictures and Weekly Blade 1 year, 65 cents.

Ladies of the White House

A companion picture to Our Presidents—the wives of all the Presidents. Price, 45 cents, or, with the Weekly Blade 1 year, 65 cents.

The Blade's Latest

BEAUTIFUL CHINAWARE

Elegant Imported Austrian China

A 68-piece set of rich, translucent china and the Weekly Blade one year for only.......... **$6.75**

The set consists of 12 plates, 6 in.; 12 cups; 12 fruits, 4½ in.; 12 saucers; 2 cake plates; 1 sugar (2 pieces), 1 creamer, 1 tea pot (2 pieces), 1 bowl, 12 individual butters. This set of china can not be purchased of any dealer for less than $8.50 or $9.00.

Sample of China Free We can not adequately describe the fine qualities of these goods in this limited space. You must see them to appreciate them. Therefore we will send sample to every one who will send 2c stamp to pay postage. Send for sample and judge for yourself.

We ship by freight. Purchaser pays freight on receipt of goods.

Remit by New York draft, money order, express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Misses' Coat With Military Cape, No. 9118.

A touch of fancy braid or a few gilt buttons will do a great deal toward brightening a rather somber-looking coat and give it a military effect that is always smart. There are some stylish new coats this season that only require these touches to make them most desirable modes.

One model is shown here made of dark blue cloth. The coat is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams, fits well across the back and chest, but hangs loosely in box effect to the hem.

9118—Misses' Coat with Military Cape.
12, 14 and 16 years.

It closes in front with double rows of gilt buttons. A long military cape is included in the neck seam with a bright red cloth collar that has an embroidered eagle in front. The cape fits closely on the shoulders and reaches almost to the elbow.

The sleeves are made in three pieces. The narrow upper and under are extended to form a cuff at the wrist. The outside portion fits the upper arm closely and increases in width toward the lower edge, where the fulness is gathered and attached to the cuff. It droops well at the back. The cuffs are completed with narrow bands of red to match the collar, and the cape is lined with red.

Coats in this style may be used as separate outside garments or made of the same material as the skirt. They are developed in homespun, zibeline, camel's hair, and tweed.

To make the coat for a miss of fourteen years will require three yards of material fifty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9118, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Girl's Dress With Handkerchief Bertha, No. 9115.

Drooping and broad-shoulder effects have reached the juvenile departments, and some of the newest dresses for children show the same broad collars and berthas that were designed for grown folk earlier in the season.

A charming little frock is shown here made of pale blue cashmere, with white lace and hand embroidery for trimming. The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the center back, and is faced with lace to a square yoke depth.

9115—Girls' Dress with Handkerchief Bertha.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

The full front and backs are gathered and applied to outline the yoke, blousing well over the narrow belt. This has a smart dip in the front. A plain lace collar completes the yoke. It is made of white silk and elaborately embroidered.

So much hand-work is used on children's dresses that mothers usually prefer to do the embroidery themselves; but the shops all carry lines of handkerchiefs made for this purpose.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely, are gathered at the lower edge and arranged on lace wristbands, the fulness drooping well at the back. The full skirt is attached to the body portion, flaring stylishly at the hem. The right side is embroidered to correspond with the bertha. A velvet belt conceals the joining.

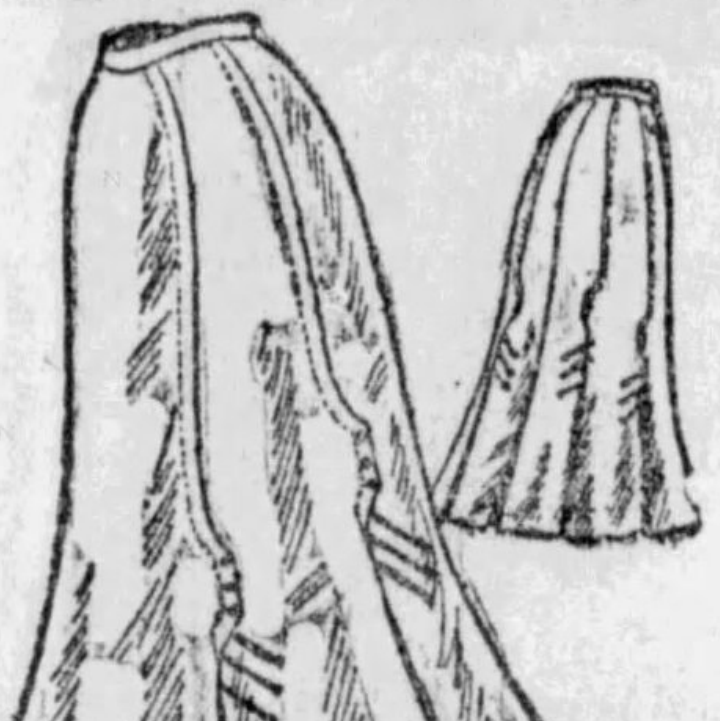
Dresses in this style may be made of cashmere, serge, flannel, granite cloth, covert or mixed goods, with silk, velvet, lace, braid, and ribbon for trimming.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require three-quarters yard of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths yard of lace and three-quarters yard of silk for trimming. The pattern, No. 9115, is cut in sizes for girls 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Seven-Gored Skirt, Round Length, No. 9112.

The fashionable "round" skirt is developed in almost as many new styles as are shown in train models. Every week one sees several attractive new modes in these skirts which have attained such extended favor in the fashion world.

The illustration shows a skirt of light gray broadcloth trimmed with cut steel buttons and bands of gray velvet ribbon. It is shaped with seven well-proportioned gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts.



9112—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt, Round Length.
22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.

It fastens invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed to present the appearance of a habit back. These plaits are sometimes stitched down for twelve or fourteen inches to retain this effect.

Extensions added at the lower part of the gores are arranged in backward-turning plaits which provide additional sweep to the skirt. They increase in depth toward the back and are finished with straps of velvet at the upper edge.

Above these plaits there are narrow flaps that fasten back with three small buttons. The skirt is sheath-fitting to the knee, but flares smartly at the hem. The edges of the gores are machine stitched from belt to plaits.

These round skirts just escape the ground, but are graceful models and should not be confused with the rainy-day skirt or even the instep-length walking skirts that are so much worn.

Skirts in this style are made of covert, cheviot, zibeline, tweed, or light-weight double-faced cloth, and may be accompanied by jackets made of the same material.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require three and three-quarter yards of material fifty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9112, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Fancy Waist, No. 9128, and Tucked Skirt, No. 9047.

Combinations of white and black are always attractive; indeed, they never seem to go out of fashion. Some of the latest Parisian models are developed in black and white. The one shown here is made of white voile, with black velvet ribbons and lace medallions for trimming.

The waist is mounted on a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center back. The waist fits well on the shoulders and is drawn down close in the back. The fronts blouse slightly. Three deep tucks are arranged around the waist back and front. They are piped with velvet.

9128—Ladies' Fancy Waist.
9047—Ladies' Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

A fancy scalloped drop yoke is included in the neck seam. It fits closely on the shoulders and forms a pointed plastron in front. A plain collar completes the neck.

The sleeves are made with a narrow upper and very wide under. The fulness is arranged in gathers around the elbow of the upper part. The sleeves fit the upper and lower arm well, but are very wide at the elbow.

Lace medallions are used to trim the collar, yoke and sleeves, and the edges are finished with velvet pipings.

The skirt is made in three sections. The upper one is fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts, closing invisibly at the center back in habit style. Two deep tucks are arranged at the lower edge.

The middle section is of circular shaping, but quite scant. It has three tucks at the lower edge, and is attached to the upper part under the tucks. The lower flounce is very circular, and flares widely at the lower edge. It touches all around and has a modish sweep at the back. Four tucks at the bottom of this flounce increase the width.

A sheath effect is maintained in the upper and middle flounces. The tucks are edged with velvet, and medallions are applied in the plain spaces between the tucks.

Costumes in this style are made of etamine, brilliantine, Lansdowne, satin-faced cloth, taffeta or soft silks, and trimmed with lace, chiffon applique, fringe and fancy braid.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9128, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9047, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Waist With Handkerchief Collar, No 9127.

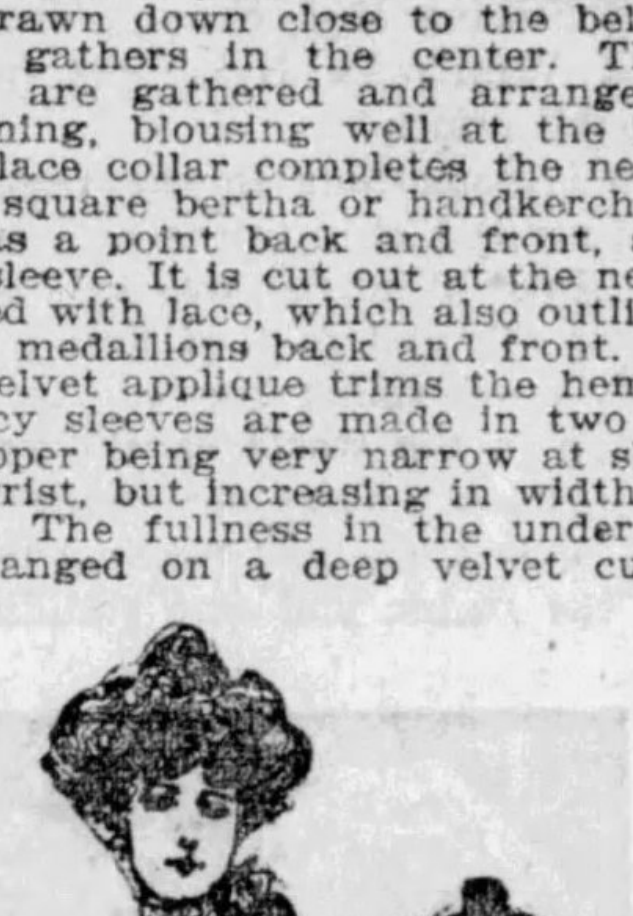
Some very quaint effects are produced with capes and bertha collars that give a droop and width to the shoulders of most of the season's new waists.

A charming mode is shown here developed in pale green Henrietta with dark green velvet and ecru lace for trimming. The waist is mounted on a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center back, and is faced with velvet to a square yoke depth.

The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, with slight gathers in the center. The full fronts are gathered and arranged over the lining, blousing well at the belt. A plain lace collar completes the neck.

The square bertha or handkerchief collar has a point back and front, also on each sleeve. It is cut out at the neck and finished with lace, which also outlines the velvet medallions back and front. A narrow velvet applique trims the hem.

Fancy sleeves are made in two pieces, the upper being very narrow at shoulder and wrist, but increasing in width at the elbow. The fullness in the under sleeve is arranged on a deep velvet cuff, but does not droop, as the sleeve has its greatest width at the elbow.



9127—Misses' Waist with Handkerchief Collar.
12, 14 and 16 years.

Waists in this style are made of taffeta, foulard, Lansdowne, veiling, or albatross, and have squares of self-fabric, lace, silk or panne for trimming. Handkerchiefs may also be purchased for this purpose.

To make the waist for a miss of 14 years will require two and one-quarter yards of material 44 inches wide, with three-quarters yard of velvet for trimming. The pattern, No. 9127, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Girls' Dress, No. 9126.

Rose-colored poplin is used for this dainty dress, with saffron colored lace for trimming.

The waist has for its foundation a fitted body lining that closes in the center front. It is faced with poplin to a shallow yoke depth at the back, and to form a broad vest in front. This is trimmed with bands of black velvet ribbon and lace and finished with a lace collar.

The waist is plain across the shoulders and blouses stylishly at the belt. The neck is completed with a broad collar that edges the vest part way and is trimmed with lace.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arm closely from shoulder to elbow and are wide at the lower edge, where the fullness is arranged on cuffs shaped to match the collar.

Five gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist. The closing is made under two inverted plaits at the back. The flounce is circular, shallow in front and graduating to a considerable depth at the back. Three tucks at the hem give an additional flare. The edge is finished with a band of lace and the gores decorated with medallions.

9126—Girls' Dress.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

The skirt pattern is given full length and the flounce may either be applied or finished to form its lower portion. Dresses in this style are made of plain or fancy materials and trimmed with lace, ribbon or braid.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require three and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9126, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

VENEZUELA'S CASE.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Wayne MacVeagh, senior counsel for the United States, has arrived here from The Hague, having completed his argument before the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal. He sails for New York, October 10, from Cherbourg, on the American line steamer St. Louis. Mr. MacVeagh regards the condition of the case satisfactory and hopeful. The members of the court expressed satisfaction at the American view of the exalted character of the tribunal as representing the modern idea of the humane adjustment of international differences instead of the old system of a resort to force. Counsel for the other countries, outside the blockading powers will probably follow the general lines of the American argument. When the court reassembles November 4, Judge Penfield and Minister Bowen will look after American and Venezuelan interests. It is expected that the further hearings will last about a fortnight.

Balloon Voyage.

Berlin, Oct. 10.—The Archduke Salvator of Austria and Count De La Vaulx, the famous French aeronaut, who left St. Cloud, near Paris, in a balloon, landed safely at Lubeck. They made the distance from St. Cloud, 527 miles in 14 hours.

20c FOR A 14KT. GOLD FILLED 10 year guaranteed Case. **Watch**

For Full Particulars Write
THE MADISON WATCH COMPANY
Toledo, Ohio.

RESULT OF POSTOFFICE FRAUD INQUIRY.

The entire list of indictments found by the United States grand jury investigating the postal frauds is as follows:

A. W. Machen, 11 times for conspiracy and three times for bribery.

G. W. Beavers, 10 times for conspiracy to defraud and for taking bribes.

George E. Greene, New York, state senator and president of Bundy Time Lock company and Doremus Cancelling Machine company, once for conspiracy to defraud and once for giving bribes.

James N. Tyner, indicted for conspiracy to defraud, for misbehavior in office and on other counts.

Harris J. Barrett, nephew of and former law clerk of Tyner, indicted on the same charges as the latter.

Jas. T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money order system, and Normal Metcalf, his son, who is an employe of Wynkoop company, indicted on the charge of diverting a money order blank contract.

H. C. Hallenbeck, of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company, indicted on the same charges as the Metcalfs.

Thomas W. McGregor, of the free delivery division, taking bribes.

C. Ellsworth Upton, of the free delivery division, taking bribes.

George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, O., for assisting Machen in getting bribes.

Mrs. George E. Lorenz, conspiring with her husband and Machen.

Dillor B. Groff, of the firm of Groff Bros., of Washington, giving bribes to Machen.

Samuel E. Groff, of the same firm, same charge.

Wm. Gordon Crawford, manager of the Postal Device & Lock company, of New York, giving bribes to Machen.

Leopold J. Stern, Baltimore, giving bribes to Machen.

John T. Cupper, mayor of Lock Haven, Pa., giving bribes to Machen for securing box painting contract.

James W. Erwin, superintendent of free delivery for the territory west of the Rocky mountains, arranging for giving bribes to Beavers and Machen.

William C. Long, popularly known as "Cliff" Long, of Washington, giving bribes to Beavers.

Isaac S. McGichan, of the Columbia Supply company, of New York, giving bribes to Beavers.

Geo. M Huntington, of the same company, conspiring with Beavers to defraud.

Eugene D. Scheble, of Toledo, O., conspiring with Machen to defraud in relation to letter box contracts.

Edmund H. Driggs, ex-representative in congress from New York, conspiring with Beavers to defraud in relation to time clock contracts.

George F. Miller, president of Brandt-Dent Automatic Cashier company, of Watertown, Wis., paying bribes to Beavers.

Maurice Runkel, of New York, paying bribes.

W. Scott Towers, superintendent of Washington sub-postal station, indicted for accepting a commission on book typewriters made by the Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter company, of which former United States Senator "Don" Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is president.

W. D. Doremus, of the Doremus Cancelling Machine company, charge not made public, conspiracy to defraud.

D. V. Miller, of Terre Haute, Ind., for accepting bribes in relation to decision by attorney general in "get-rick-quick" schemes.

Joseph F. Johns, of Indiana, for paying bribes to Miller.

In addition to the above persons, Charles Hedges, superintendent of city delivery, alleged to have falsified per diem accounts, has been dismissed.

George A. C. Christiancy, assistant attorney for the postoffice department, has been suspended.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The Joint Commission Listening to Arguments of Counsel.

London, Oct. 7.—Jacob M. Dickinson, of American counsel, though now on the fourth day of his speech, resumed his argument before the Alaskan boundary commission this morning in excellent voice. He continued his contention as to the meaning of the term "coast," as employed in the treaty and in the negotiations. All sides admit that Mr. Dickinson is making an excellent summing up for the United States. He deals minutely with each point raised in the speeches of Attorney General Finlay, Solicitor General Carson and Christopher Robinson, K. C. of Canadian counsel, endeavoring to refute by means of countless references to legal authorities, and continues to hold the interest of the members of the commission and other auditors, interspersing his argument with humorous and other illustrations, which are listened to with evident pleasure by Attorney General Finlay and other opposing counsel and by the commissioners themselves.

London, Oct. 12.—The last stage of the Alaska boundary arbitration began today, when the commissioners met in secret session to consider their verdict. Senator Lodge and Professor Sir Louis Jette, one of the Canadian commissioners, were early on hand and War Secretary Root and Senator Turner followed them into the cabinet room of the foreign office where the deliberations are being held. Later Commissioner Aylesworth, of Canada, who had been in the country, put in an appearance.

No decision is expected today. While nothing can be known definitely, a very hopeful feeling prevails in American circles. A significant reflex of this appears in today's Times. Dealing with the difficulties encountered in the selection of a new British ambassador to the United States and the irritation which we would have to face both in Canada and the United States if the Alaska tribunal broke up with a disagreement, the Times says:

"We rejoice to say that there is believed to be something more than a possibility that an award may be agreed upon, or rather that seven questions may be so answered as to end the matter."

The commissioners will sit daily from 11 a. m. until 1:30 p. m., when they will resume their deliberations at 2 p. m., adjourning for the day at 4 p. m., until a decision is reached.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION

Denver, Colo., Oct. 7.—Corruption, graft, extravagance and embezzlement are among the charges filed against officers high in the Colorado National Guard before Governor Peabody and constitute a scandal of the most menacing dimensions which has appeared in National Guard circles for many years. Governor Peabody announces that a court-martial will be called immediately and that the charges, which in part arise out of the Cripple Creek complication, will be thoroughly investigated.

The greater part of the charges are filed by Brigadier General Chase against his subordinate officers and there are few whom he does not accuse of some form of irregularity. Among these many charges are padded pay rolls, nominal promotion of sergeants to colonels and generals, though still doing sergeants' work; agreements with contractors to purchase supplies at double market price and divide the excess, illegitimate bookkeeping, undeserved promotion for purposes of favoritism, the purchase for enlisted men of food not fit to eat, with extravagance in the officers' mess and similar grave accusations. On the other hand, charges have been filed against General Chase to the effect that he has exceeded his authority and disregarded the direct orders of Governor Peabody, his commander-in-chief.

Governor Peabody announces that he will instruct the court-martial to show no favor, but to investigate the matter to the bottom. He is greatly stirred up by the charges and intimated that he would do his duty in the matter if he had to discharge every officer in the National Guard.

SMUGGLING IN CHINAMEN.

Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 7.—Through the vigorous efforts of the United States customs officers yesterday afternoon, Conductor John Mullin, in charge of a palace car on a Grand Trunk train, Porter N. W. Crawford, colored, and Chas. Thompson, of Boston, a tourist agent for the Pullman Palace Car company, were arrested charged with smuggling not only merchandise but a Chinaman. It is said the officers had suspected smuggling of late and it was not until a tip was given them to thoroughly search the train that a quantity of liquor was found and a Chinaman discovered secreted in one of the berths. It is said that Crawford, the porter, admitted knowing about the liquor discovered but professed ignorance in regard to the Chinaman. Conductor Mullin, who was making his first trip over the line of the road, declared himself innocent and said the Chinaman must have been smuggled into the train after he had retired for the night.

AN AUTHOR DEAD.

New York, Oct. 12.—Richard Henry Savage, the author and soldier, died in Roosevelt hospital last night, as the result of injuries received on October 5, when he was run over by a wagon in this city.

Richard Henry Savage was born in Utica, in 1846. Among his writings are My Official Wife, After Many Years, and Other Poems, A Daughter of Judas, In the Shadow of the Pyramids, and The Masked Venus.

He was graduated from the United States military academy in 1868. He served in the Egyptian army in 1871, and later served through the war with Spain, being senior major of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers. He practically hoisted the first American flag in Havana.

DESCENDANT OF "OLD PUT"

His Great-Great-Great-Granddaughter Lives in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 10.—The great-great-grandson and the great-great-great-granddaughter of General Israel Putnam—doughty "old Put," of the Revolutionary war, whose deeds every school child knows—live in Louisville.

The members of the family have many interesting relics of their distinguished ancestor, among them buttons made from those worn by the general, and an old spoon that has been in the family more than 150 years.

HURA PUTNAM STEWART

Mr. James Putnam Stewart, the great-great-grandson, and his daughter, Hura Putnam Stewart, have recently been in correspondence with relatives in New York, and are tracing the various branches of the line from old General Putnam down.

CHARGES AGAINST SHUSTER

Manila, Oct. 12.—As a result of the investigation of the customs by Collector Shuster, Governor Taft has made a requisition upon the Chinese authorities at Shanghai, for the extradition of W. D. Ballantyne, inspector of customs, arrested there yesterday for alleged complicity in the conspiracy for the issuance of what are suspected to be fraudulent certificates to Chinamen. An officer will leave for Shanghai tomorrow, to bring the prisoner back here. The customs authorities have just discovered large quantities of anise seed oil which was billed as tar. Many cases of the oil put up in this shape have been seized.

LADRONES SENTENCED.

Manila, Oct. 12.—Eight Ladrones have just been sentenced here to be hanged, and two to twenty-five years' imprisonment, by Judge A. H. Sweeny. These men were captured in Bulucan and other provinces of Luzon adjacent to Manila.

A second body of Ladrones are in the island of Panay where they have attacked the town of Ibajay and killed thirteen of its inhabitants. There is only a small police force there.

Lieutenant Velasquez and thirty men of the constabulary were attacked recently by five hundred head hunters of Nueva Viscaya and lost two men, after killing fifty-three and wounding a large number of the head hunters. The enemy were armed with rifles and bolos.

The constabulary under command of Velasquez, are reported to be suffering from a disease similar to cholera.

W. B. Given, president of Lancaster, Pa., Railway and Light company, resigned on discovery of $100,000 discrepancy in his accounts; had lost in stock market.

ORIGIN

Of a Famous Human Food.

The story of great discoveries or inventions is always of interest.

An active brain worker who found himself hampered by lack of bodily strength and vigor and could not carry out the plans and enterprises he knew how to conduct was led to study various foods and their effects upon the human system. In other words before he could carry out his plans he had to find a food that would carry him along and renew his physical and mental strength.

He knew that a food that was a brain and nerve builder, (rather than a mere fat maker), was universally needed. He knew that meat with the average man does not accomplish the desired results. He knew that the soft gray substance in brain and nerve centers is made from Albumen and Phosphate of Potash obtained from food. Then he started to solve the problem.

Careful and extensive experiments evolved Grape-Nuts, the now famous food. Grape-Nuts contain the brain and nerve building food elements in condition for easy digestion. The result of eating Grape-Nuts daily is easily seen in a marked sturdiness and activity of the brain and nervous system, making it a pleasure for one to carry on the daily duties without fatigue or exhaustion. The food is in no sense a stimulant but is simply food which renews and replaces the daily waste of brain and nerves.

Its flavor is charming and being fully and thoroughly cooked at the factory it is served instantly with cream.

The signature of the brain worker spoken of, C. W. Post, is to be seen on each genuine package of Grape-Nuts.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Uncle Sam says it's all right

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, our whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20 and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1866 THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY DISTILLERY TROY, O.
51 DAYTON, OHIO ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN.

CITY'S GIFT TO THE CRUISER CLEVELAND

BELL PRESENTED BY CITIZENS OF CLEVELAND TO THE U.S.S. CLEVELAND

Cleveland, O., Oct. 12.—The bell which the city of Cleveland is to present to the United States cruiser Cleveland, has a design representing in bas relief Commodore Perry at the close of the battle of Lake Erie. It was designed by A. A. Weimann. The bell weighs 522 pounds.

United States Senators Hanna and Foraker and a committee from Cleveland will accompany the bell to Portsmouth, N. H., where the presentation will be made. Besides the reliefs are these legends on the bell: "If there is a victory to be gained, I'll gain it," and "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

$200. A MONTH [illegible] World Mfg. Co. 5076 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Ladies: Our harmless Remedy relieves without fail delayed or suppressed menstruation. For free trial address Paris Chemical Co., Dept. 3, Milwaukee, Wis.

Handsome, intelligent young lady, worth $20,000, will marry honorable gentleman. Address, Jessie, 105a Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES To do piecework at their homes. [illegible] Royal Co., Desk 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE Directory free to all. [illegible] Tekonsha, Mich.

SEND Two-cent stamp for GREATEST SONG [illegible] Dearborn St., Chicago.

Rheumatism Cured [illegible] MAGIC [illegible] Jackson, Mich.

GOLD Watch and Chain $2.95 [illegible] GUARANTEED 20 YEARS [illegible] $2.95 [illegible] DIAMOND JEWELRY CO. Dep. 626, 225 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SWEET CORN CROP.

Canned Output Will Be Very Small This Year.

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The normal annual sweet corn pack in this state is between four million and five million cases of twenty-four cans each, but this year, because of a short crop, it is conservatively estimated that the output will fall short eighty per cent. Some packers, including George G. Bailey, vice president and manager of the Fort Stanwix Canning company, of this city, predict that the shortage will amount to fully ninety per cent.

To insure an average output of sweet corn in this state, central New York must have a good crop, for this section is supposed to produce fifty, if not seventy-five per cent. of the state's total pack. The Fort Stanwix factory, which probably is the largest sweet corn factory in the state, has a capacity of 150,000 cans a day, and usually sends out 100,000 cases each season.

It is customary at this time of the year to operate the factory twenty-four hours a day. At present the plant cannot obtain corn enough to run more than three hours every other day. The company does not expect to fill more than ten per cent. of the "future" orders placed with it last winter.

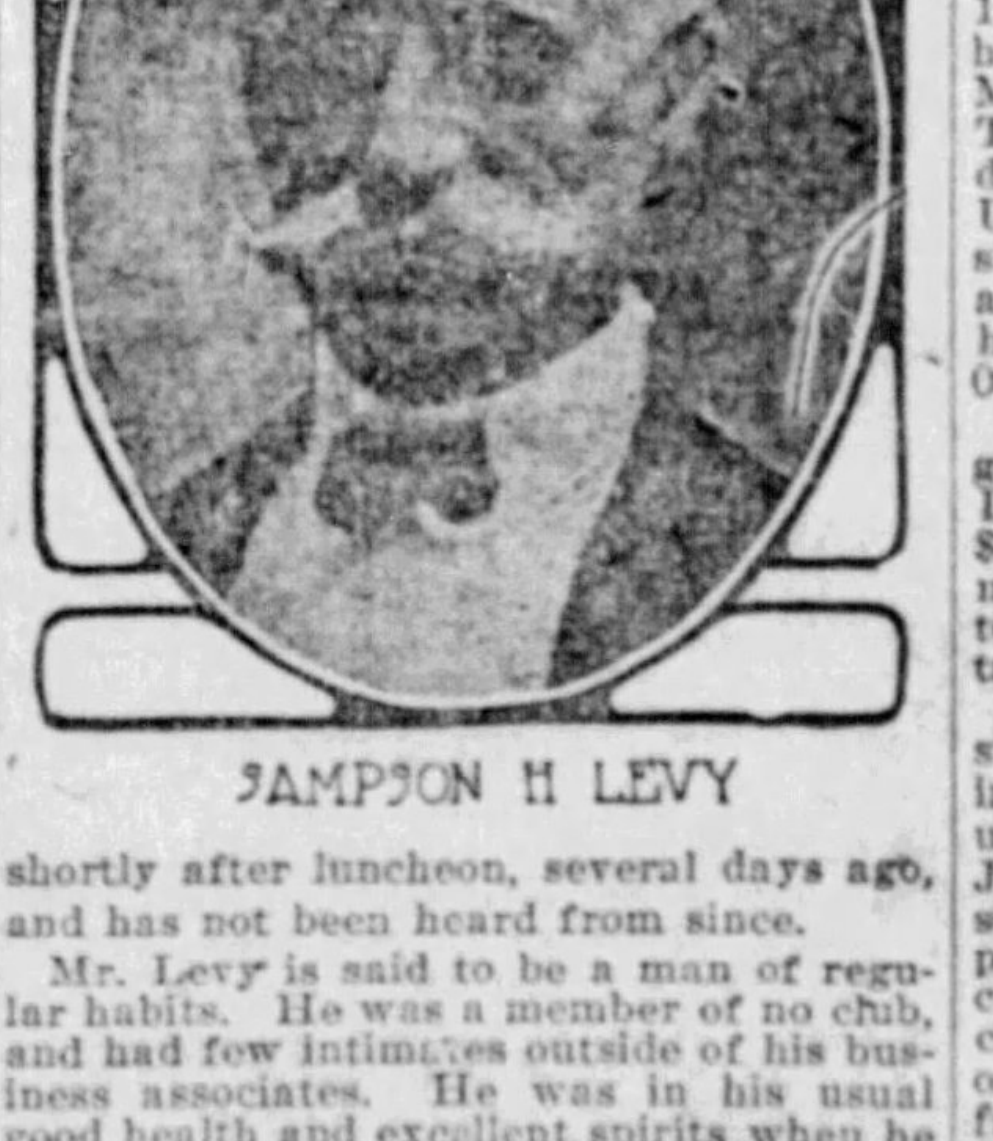
The long drouth last spring and the cool weather and at times too much rain during the summer are responsible for the failure of the sweet corn crop in the state. As what little there is of the crop is late, early frosts would be particularly unwelcome. Early last month it was believed that the yield would not fall short more than seventy-five per cent., but as picking has progressed it has been found that corn has not developed as well as was expected, despite the warm September weather. The crop west of the Genesee river is somewhat better than in this vicinity, but even in that section the factories, in most instances, are reported to be receiving less of the product than they hoped for.

The sweet corn market is practically barren of holdover goods, for the crop last year, particularly in New York state, was short. But having contracted the sale of their output to the jobbers last winter, packers will not be able to raise prices. Most factories this year will get from seventy to eighty-five cents per dozen cans for their corn.

NEW YORK MAN MISSING

Levy Bears a Striking Resemblance to Admiral Dewey.

New York, Oct. 10.—Members of the family of Sampson H. Levy fear that he has met with some disaster. Mr. Levy left his home in East Seventy-third street shortly after luncheon, several days ago, and has not been heard from since.



SAMPSON H LEVY

Mr. Levy is said to be a man of regular habits. He was a member of no club, and had few intimates outside of his business associates. He was in his usual good health and excellent spirits when he left his home for a walk.

Mr. Levy is fifty-eight years old. He bears such a remarkable resemblence to Admiral Dewey that while the admiral was in New York, after the war with Spain, he was frequently mistaken for him.

Has Been Arrested.

Manila, Oct. 12.—Collector of Customs Shuster has been advised of the arrest at Shanghai of W. D. Ballantyne, an inspector of customs at Manila, accused of complicity in the issuance of the alleged fraudulent Chinese certificates.

TRUST FINANCE.

Explanation of the Shipbuilding Trust's Doings.

New York, Oct. 7.—Hearing in the action of Roland R. Conkling and others of the bondholders' protective committee against the United States Shipbuilding company was resumed before Henry D. Oliphant, special United States examiner. The hearing opened Monday when the counsel in the matter entered their appearance and D. Leroy Dresser was sworn as the first witness. The complainants, who are stockholders and owners of a portion of the first mortgage bonds of the United States Shipbuilding company, charge fraud and mismanagement on the part of the officers and directors of the company. The matters involved are part of the endeavor to make final the appointment of a receiver and to secure supplementary testimony from the organizers of the United States Shipbuilding company.

Mr. Dresser, who took the stand at the opening of the hearing, testified that he was president of the Trust Company of the Republic from its organization, March 31, 1902, until March 4, 1903. He told of the visit to him in April, 1902, of John J. McCook, who told him he came from John W. Young and the Mercantile Trust company and asked the Trust Company of the Republic to underwrite $3,000,000 of the stock of the United States Shipbuilding company, showing Mr. Dresser the underwriting agreement which said that $3,000,000 had been taken in London and $3,000,000 in France.

The trust company authorized him to get the underwriting, which he did. Later he increased the underwriting to $4,750,000 at the request of the promoters because they said London failed to take the $3,000,000 it promised to take.

Mr. Dresser said he had no written statement as to the values of the plants in the company when he undertook the underwriting, but that Lewis Nixon and John W. Young had made oral representations. The Mercantile Trust company, he was told, by Col. McCook, secured the rest of the underwriting, principally in France. The Trust Company of the Republic, Mr. Dresser said, had framed the prospectus of June, 1902, offering the bonds to the public, the trust company taking the information contained in it from the firm of Alexander & Green, counsel, and Riddell & Common, accountants, without investigating any of the statements made by them.

Mr. Dresser identified a copy of the prospectus, and it was admitted in evidence. He said all the underwriting secured by the Trust Company of the Republic was secured for the Mercantile Trust company. The response to the advertisement for subscriptions was poor, he said, not more than $600,000 of the bonds being applied for in America.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY. S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

God has filled an immense storehouse, called the Universe, with good things. He wants us to possess them. Just so surely as we believe this and assert it and think it, no matter what darkness and poverty we are in, conditions will change, and we will come into our own little by little.

Thursday.

Between the mountain tops lie vale and plain;
Let nothing make you question, doubt or grieve;
Give only good, and good alone receive.

Friday.

There is a certain happiness to be found in the most disagreeable duty when you stop to realize that you are getting it out of the way.

Saturday.

Begin each morning by resolving to find something in the day to enjoy. Look in each experience which comes to you for some grain of happiness.

Sunday.

Each one of us is a little world, whirling alone on an individual orbit, but the divine power is within us, to grow into symmetry, beauty and perfection if we only realize it.

Monday.

Seek to be worthy of your own highest commendation.

Tuesday.

Never hesitate to give aid where you feel there is sore and pressing need, for fear you will be left in want yourself—you will not be.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

SEIZE OPPORTUNITIES.
WHAT IS RESIGNATION?

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"I would do it if I only had the opportunity!"

That is such an easy excuse to give for not doing things which ought to be done and which sometimes lie at our very doors waiting to be taken up and made the most of.

What is an opportunity?

Perhaps some of you may remember those lines in which John J. Ingalls once answered that question according to his own conception. Supposedly it is Opportunity speaking:

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote. And passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late,
I knock unbidden once at every gate!

And then It calls upon those who sleep or feast, or who are doing anything else that makes them unobservant, to "rise before I turn away" and follow me for

Those who doubt or hesitate
Condemned to failure, penury or woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore,
I answer not, and return no more.

This is a forciful and almost tragic way of putting that in which there is no small degree of truth—tragic, because, if fully accepted, too many would believe discouragement and passing failure a proof that Opportunity had already passed by and there was no hope or purpose in continued effort.

The belief expressed by Mr. Ingalls controls many people. It is in reality a power, and must have some background of fact. "If one views the results of his life" writes Joseph Stewart in Realization, "he finds that many of the most important ones appear dependent for their existence upon small or trifling circumstances. Such circumstances acted upon, often change the worldly status of the individual, thus modifying the results of all subsequent endeavors. So may it be truly said that worldly fame, fortune or love waits on the footsteps of opportunity."

This puts the truth in a more reasonable form than the supposition of a great centering power offering its services at a given time once in a life span, and then disappearing forever. Looking at it as something growing out of day by day control of circumstances, then to fail at the crucial moment to see a possibility may result in not being able to reach a coveted condition.

Yet because that is true there is no need to despair. Each day brings its own arrangement of affairs and it is never the same as that of yesterday. The latter has passed and with it its special demand. But because of the fluidity of life, so to speak, there is always a certain power to create new opportunities even when others have been swept away with the fleeing of the hours.

What I want to make clear is this: While we need to be ever alert and watchful for what is brought within our reach to better existing conditions, because we make mistakes and fail to recognize the good thing offered, we need not feel that life holds for us no more possibilities. Those of you who have read the "Pa Gladden" stories will remember what he said to the young man who believed he had ruined his life and therefore wanted to end it.

"Not wishing to be ugly like," Pa Gladden observed, in answer to the request to leave him, "I can't do it noways at all. I'm goin' ter set right down here with ye till the big black shadder passes. Ye see, I hev got a reglar soft spot in my make-up fer all young folks an' their troubles. They're likely to be hevin' the bother of the universe. They can't be reconciled to the way the Lord runs the world, but are allers plannin' a play-actin' world o' thar own. Yes, it air mighty hard. I've been through the hull business myself, an' I'd like to help ye pull yerself up out o' the ditch."

It is not only young people who need help to pull themselves up out o' the ditch. To most of us come hours of intense regret for lost opportunities. It is needless and weakening. There is never a time when some opportunity is not knocking at the door. It may not hold in its hand now what we desired once and was perhaps offered. If it did we might change with conditions.

The important thing, after all, is to endeavor to reach that state of freedom and independence of mind when this dependence upon opportunity is no longer a ruling factor of attainment and happiness. This is a possibility that is not infrequently demonstrated. There are those who have themselves so well in hand that they can view what looks like failure as only an opportunity to grow in strength, to gain force for greater accomplishment. From such as these opportunity never really departs, but stands ready to open the door into a new and glad future.

I am exceedingly weary of hearing and reading of the duty of people to be "resigned" to the sorrows and disappointments that enter into their lives.

This weariness comes not from a lack of belief that there is such a duty, but because of the wrong meaning given to the word. To be resigned is not rightly a passive endurance of ills sent by God to see how well we can stand being disciplined. It does not consist in meekly bearing stripes and blows because One sitting afar off upon "a great white throne" sees fit to inflict them upon His helpless children.

In the first place the thought of a revengeful or angry God is revolting. Such attributes belong only to the being evolving along the path from imperfection to perfection. We suffer because we disobey the primal law of Love. We are then out of harmony with the divine will and must bear the consquences, but neither passively nor rebelliously.

Resignation in its true sense then is the acceptance of sorrow and suffering as a natural and inevitable result of past inharmonies that are thus to be transmuted into something divinely sweet in our own natures. It does not mean passivity but activity, a co-operation with what we term the divine Will. "It is no poor and negative mental state," writes Lillian Whiting, "it is rich in vitality and in hope, as well, for in its absolute indentification of itself, this human will with the divine will, it enters into a kingdom of untold glory."

The point of view to strive for, with respect to all of what seems the adverse things of life, is, that in reality they are tests which are "to make and not to break us." Regarded in this way they are full of significance and promise. "The difference between iron and steel is fire, but steel is worth all that it costs. Iron ore may think itself senselessly tortured in the furnace, but when the watchspring looks back it knows better."

With this meaning the advice to be resigned is not an idle expression. It clothes sorrow with hope; infuses suffering with courage; makes "God's will" an infinitely loving Father's desire for the happiness of his children. The mental atmosphere which it creates helps all who enter therein, bringing to them also some thought of the real signification of what has seemed so hard and bitter in their lives. Such "resignation" teaches them that—

Failure, success are terms but relative:
They are not measured in the Mind Divine
By such poor standards as our earthly are.
Who patient through apparent failure live
Are like the watcher who, at sun-decline,
As daylight fades beholds the even star.

The Cozy Corner

For John's Benefit.

The "Salt Rising" conference last week has aroused considerable interest among our housekeepers. It even was the means of bringing to our meeting today a man, who, while he does not take credit to himself, is sure that his wife can not be excelled in making this bread, and so sends her recipe for the benefit of "John:"

Put a tablespoonful of melted butter into an earthen dish holding about a quart; fill the dish two-thirds full of boiling water. When this is cool enough so it will not scald the flour, stir in sufficient to make a stiff batter. Place the dish containing these emptyings in a larger one containing water considerably above blood heat, and keep it at that temperature till the emptyings are light, which will require from four to six hours. Stir them in the dish occasionally and when light—they must rise to the top of the dish—set the sponge for your bread. You can scald a part of the flour, or not, as you please, but be sure to use water warm enough so your sponge will not be cold. Keep it warm till it rises sufficiently and bake.

"Tell 'John' I know what I am talking about, for my wife uses this formula, and is noted for her salt rising bread."—W. B. Hopkins, Mich.

The Young Person Speaks.

While Mr. Hopkins was telling us his wife's method, a young person who said she was "only a hired girl," but had had some experience in making bread, sat listening to him very respectfully, until he said to bake the sponge when it "rises sufficiently." Then she giggled—the foolish girl—but she said she could not help it, when she thought what Mrs. Hopkins would say at his forgetting to tell that the sponge must be made into loaves before it could be baked. She apologized, however, and then gave her experience thus:

"The greatest objection ever made to salt rising bread," said she, "is the very unpleasant odor that accompanies it. This is more evident the slower the process of rising and will be very much less if the quicker process be used. The only trouble any one has to fear in making salt rising bread is that of scalding it in some or the other stage of the process. It must be kept warm, but not hot, from start to finish.

When I make the bread in summer, I begin about 5 o'clock in the morning. I scald a teacupful of sweet milk and into it stir yellow cornmeal enough to make a stiff batter; the scalding takes away any bitter taste the meal may have. This cup I cover with a little plate, and set it where it will keep warm while I am putting the room in order and getting my breakfast. When it is light I put a pint of warm water in a quart cup, dissolve in it a pinch of salt and half a teaspoonful of sugar, then add enough flour to make a very thick batter. This quart cup I place in a deep pail half filled with warm water, cover it and let it rise to the top of the cup.

I always sift my flour, and have it stand where it will be warm, in the winter, but that does not matter so much in summer, as it will be warm enough anywhere, but I sift it, and stir the light rising from the quart cup into it; then, for four loaves of bread—ordinary sized, brick loaves—I add a pint of warm water and about a level tablespoonful of salt. Stir this into a batter and let it rise until the top is covered with air-bubbles, then mix, and mix and mix, until it is smooth as satin, and when cut with a knife there will be no wet looking streaks in the dough.

You may now let this loaf rise again if you please, or make it into loaves at once—sometimes I do one and sometimes the other way. The loaves must double their size in the tins before they are ready to bake.

Have the oven quite hot, and, after the bread has been in for ten minutes, turn each loaf around so it will rise evenly. If your oven is not hot enough, the bread will crack open on top; if it is too hot the crust will brown before the bread is quite as light as it should be, for it will rise a little after it is in the oven.

It is a good plan to use double tins, or those that can be covered for the first ten or fifteen minutes after the bread is in the oven. Bread the size of these loaves will need to bake from forty to forty-five minutes to be well done, and slack-baked bread is enough to drive a man to drink. You can tell when it is done by touching it with your finger; if done it will give out a hollow sound.

Take it from the tins immediately, and let it stand on the side of the loaf to cool.

By using the dough when it is ready to make into loaves, mixing a tablespoonful of lard into a pint of the dough and letting it rise twice—once before and once after the biscuits are shaped—you can have the most delicious of rolls, soft, white and light, and so fine grained as to look like velvet.

I have a set of "bread dishes"—a little cup for the meal batter, a quart cup and a two-quart covered pail for the second rising, and these are used for nothing else, any more than my baking tins are, so they are always clean and ready for use when I need them. The family say I am "too old maidish for anything," but I think it is worth something to have everything just as it should be for so important a part of the work as the bread baking.

I have been a long time telling you my way, but that is because I do not know how to put my thoughts in the proper manner as some of you do, and I thought if a new beginner really wished to know how to make bread, she would need to know the details of the work. I hope I may be excused for troubling you, and will not do so again.—"Kitty, the Cook."

A Question.

S. L. B., N. Y., asks for a cure for excessive and offensive perspiration.

MY PSALM.

I mourn no more my vanished years:
Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and, singing low,
I hear the glad streams run;
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

No longer forward, or behind
I look in hope or fear;
But, grateful, take the good I find,
The best of now and here.

All as God wills, who wisely heeds
To give or to withhold,
And knoweth more of all my needs
Than all my prayers have told!

And so the shadows fall apart,
And so the west winds play;
And all the windows of my heart
I open to the day.

—J. G. Whittier.

IN OLD ALABAMA.

"MISS MOUSE"
The Little Black Merchant.
From In Old Alabama. Copyright, Doubleday, Page & Co.

The reader of this volume by Miss Anne Hobson will find a most amusing delineation of negro character, perhaps one of the best that has appeared since the never-to-be-forgotten Uncle Remus. The portraiture is made through the medium of the chronicles of "Miss Mouse," otherwise called the Little Black Merchant.

"Miss Mouse" is the heroine of the stories which she tells. In the first one she describes the way in which she was "cunjured" by Crazy Jane and prevented from growing into a fair-sized woman. Crazy Jane also promised that when she died, she would find herself turned into a rat, which horror she religiously believes. She gives her name before she was "conjured" as "Ole Ferginsy Beauty-Spot-Alabama-Tech-me-not. Thursd'y, Frid'y, Sadd'y Sund'y Anne Mariah Jane," though she was called Judy for short. Afterwards they named her Miss Mouse "kase she was so little en black."

Those familiar with the negros in the South will recognize the truth of Miss Hobson's representation. Readers who are not and to whom some of the ideas and expressions seem exaggerated, will yet find a good deal of amusement in the stories.

The volume is dedicated to Miss Hobson's brother, Richard Pearson Hobson. It is published by Doubleday, Page and Company, New York.

Here, There, Everywhere.

A pretty flower holder for the dining-room is made from an ordinary wooden bowl. From the woods, get some of the moss that grows under the trees and fasten it with glue to the outside of the bowl, fill with sand and plant it in small geraniums, or ferns. The moisture will soak through the wood so as to keep the moss green without loosening it from the bowl. If a hanging basket is desired, holes can be pierced through the sides of the bowl and wires fastened through them, by which it can be hung.

In cleaning silver, if the whiting is mixed with a little water, or a few drops of ammonia or alcohol, it can be applied much more easily than if used dry. Polish with a flannel cloth and use a soft, toothbrush for removing the powder from the crevices of the silver.

When the sleeves of silk shirtwaists are so worn as to make the waist unwearable, rip the waist, wash and press the silk and it will do to line the fronts and sleeves of jackets, one waist doing duty for the fronts and another for the sleeves.

A hardy adjunct to the sewing machine is a pincushion slipped over the "arm" of the machine: it is not at all in the way of the work and will be found very convenient. Pins used as basting can be removed from the work and placed on the cushion while one is sewing, without stopping the machine.

If you send your washing out of the house, look it over and make two lists—use carbon paper and it will take no longer than to make one—then give one to the wash-woman and keep one for yourself. You will find fewer pieces lost and much hard feeling between you and your laundress saved by this means.

The latest combination for dessert is pop-peel-corn with ice cream. Do not butter or salt the corn—simply have it freshly popped and warm, and eat it with the cream. Anything for a change.

A handbag of undressed leather may be cleaned by rubbing it with fine sandpaper. Gloves of undressed kid may be cleaned in this manner, but the work must be very carefully done in order not to tear the leather.

If lace curtains blackened by soft-coal smoke are placed in warm water, they will remain grey to the end of their existence; they should be soaked for twenty-four hours in cold water which should be changed at least twice in that time to remove the grime that will be found floating on the surface after the curtains have been in it for a short time. After this soaking process, the curtains can be washed in soap-suds, by rinsing and squeezing them thoroughly—never rub them—then thoroughly rinse in clear water till all is removed. A little starch may be added to the last rinsing water if desired, but very stiff curtains are no more used.

Tea and coffee stains may be removed from table linen by wetting the spots with glycerine, and, after standing a few hours, wash as usual.

Crullers should be kept in a closely covered stone jar to have them soft and tender as long as they last.

If you do not use your large roasting-pan all of the time it is well to rub it with lard when you put it away to prevent it from rusting.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Japanese Salad.

Wash and boil even sized beets until tender; plunge them into cold water for a moment, then rub off the skins. Make a cup of each beet by scooping out the center, and set them on ice to get very cold. Cut into dice cold boiled potato, and celery, equal quantiies of each, add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a few drops of onion juice and two tablespoonfuls of blanched and chopped pecan nuts. Mix these thoroughly, fill the beet-cups and serve on a lettuce leaf. Just before serving, place a tablespoonful of mayonnaise on the top of each cup.

Salmon Cups.

This is a nice way to use a small remnant of cooked or canned salmon, or fish of any kind. Small individual cups, or dishes are used and the fish is served in the cups in which it is cooked.

Free the fish from all bits of bone, and skin and break into good sized flakes. Sprinkle with a spoonful of lemon juice, a little salt and white pepper, and let it stand for half an hour. Make a white sauce of one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour blended with one and a half cupfuls of hot milk; season, and simmer for two or three minutes add the salmon and cook for five minutes. When cool, add the beaten yolks of two eggs and seasoning of salt and pepper to taste. Pour this into the buttered cups, sprinkle bread crumbs over the top, dot with bits of butter and bake until browned.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT:—IMPROVEMENT
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

Dear M. G. R.'s:—Though this is my first appearance in your interesting circle, yet for years I have been in almost constant attendance upon a neighboring class, so do not feel like an utter stranger to you.

How many members of the M. G. R. have made the trip to Cuba? My travels have been somewhat extensive, but I have never found another country so interesting as this "Pearl of the Antilles." I have just returned from a trip to the island and will tell you, briefly, of some of the customs of the people and of the queer things we find there.

Cuba is almost entirely Spanish and the Spanish language is dominant in all parts of it. The sidewalks in all the cities are large enopgh to accommodate but one pedestrian at a time. The buildings are very queerly constructed, and all windows are protected by iron bars. A stranger will observe many curious customs; among these we are attracted by the dairymen who all ride on horseback and are jolly good fellows. Next we notice they have no wagons for hauling freight as we have in the United States. They have, instead, very large carts with wheels about seven feet high. The carriage system is very much like ours and for a unapeseta—20 cents—you can drive to any part of the city, provided you do not stop on the way. It is the rule for girls not to appear on the streets unaccompanied by their mother or a servant. This rule is very strictly observed.

The cocoanuts are green at this season and are highly prized by the Cubans; all soda fountains keep a supply of them on hand. Among the places of interest to be visited, the first we think about is the wreck of the Maine, which is interesting to all United States citizens. A portion of the boat, and a mast or two are all that remain above the water. Quite a number of floral wreaths adorned the masts when I saw it. Across the harbor is Morro Castle, an immense structure full of dreary dungeons, some sections having a bloody record. The place of execution is one of these; the sides of the stone walls are scarred by thousands of bullets by which hundreds of Cuban and other prisoners have been shot down in cold blood. We next visit the vacant tomb of Columbus and our guide points out a gigantic tree under which, he says, "Columbus prayed."

In crossing the country from Havana to Matanzas, on the train, we find two classes of tickets—the first and third; the latter costing about one-third as much as the first. The coaches on this train resemble our freight cars, though most of them are furnished with wooden benches without backs, for seats. Finding that we shall need another car the conductor orders the switchman to put on an "extra" and we are very much amused to find the switch-engine to be a team of robust oxen. When all is ready the conductor blows a blast on a small whistle and the train starts.

Cigars and cigarettes are so cheap and plentiful here that nearly every one—men and women—smoke, and we find the passengers on our train no exception to the general rule.

We have been deceived by the little train, which proves that it is better than it looks, by making fine time through the country, where we pass large plantations of sugar cane and groves of royal palms. We stop at all stations and are met by boys selling mangoes and cocoanuts. Most of the houses are low, with thatched roofs, floors of earth and are "weather-boarded" with the large leaves of the palm.

The Cubans have not yet had sufficient time to recover from the devastation caused by the war for independence, but in a few years more we shall find among them modern methods, customs and machinery not unlike those in our own country.—R. S. Walker, Tenn.

I have long wished to join the M. G. R. company, but have not ventured lest I might be refused, but now I come promising to obey all rules as far as possible, if I may be "counted in" with you.

I hope I will not be refused when I tell you I am a dressmaker; I think there is another of that persuasion in the M. G. R., and we will be able to compare notes if we can do nothing else.

I live in an "out of the way" place in the oldest house in the settlement. My grandfather cleared the farm of seventy acres on which we now live. About a mile from the house is a creek which runs through a deep cut in the hills which are, on one side, about 75 feet high and almost perfectly perpendicular. This is a beautiful place in summer, but in winter there are very deep drifts of snow there.—"Maude," N. Y.

This is such a delightful evening I thought I would bring the little ones with with me to the meeting and just as I reached the door, I heard my name spoken by "Buckeye Schoolma'am." We thank you for your good wishes which we received from Miss Prudence in person.

"Irma," I wish to thank you for my share in the beautiful little poem you wrote for Miss Prudence, New England Girl and myself. I shall always prize it highly and I wish I was half as good as those lines would indicate.

"Pansy," "Bro. J." and I would be delighted to have you "come over" and see us; we did not know we were such close neighbors. Will Mr. and "New England Girl" accept our best wishes for "Bessie Belle" and the hope that every success in life may be hers? We were glad to hear again from "Oregon Bach," and would like to send a personal greeting to each one of the M. G. R.'s, but Miss Prudence is looking at me as though I had talked long enough, so I will say good-bye. —Mrs. Bro. Jonathan.

Miss Eda Gillett and Miss Martha Smith are new members whose applications for membership have been accepted; now they must send us something more than the mere application, that we may become better acquainted with them.

We are very glad to welcome two of the "Schoolmistress'" boys, Robert Walker and "Pericles," both of whom hold records for good lessons in the Wonder Column. Though we are obliged from want of space to ask them to wait until next week, we are just as glad to see them, and hope they will come often. The invitation is also extended to any others of these pupils of the 'Cademy.

THE WIND IN THE CHIMNEY.

"Oh, the wind in the chimney!
I hate the wind in the chimney!
It scolds and complains, and it never does tire,"
Says Harry, who's crouching down close to the fire.
Alas! Alas! What does the wind say?
"Oh, Harry, you've been a bad boy today!
You've cheated at school, and cheated at play,
And worried and fretted to have your own way,"
Says the angry wind in the chimney.

"Oh, the wind in the chimney!
I love the wind in the chimney!
It laughs and it whistles, it sings and it crows,"
Says Johnny, who's warming his fingers and toes.
Ha, ha! Ha, ha! What does the wind say?
"Oh, Johnny, you've been a good boy today,
So faithful in school, and honest in play,
And many a fellow you've helped on the way!"
Says the merry wind in the chimney.

—Youth's Companion.

KEEPING A PROMISE.

The following is a chapter from the story of Winifred's Neighbors, an autumn publication:

There is something in the very word fire that sends a chill to the very bravest hearts. Poor Winifred was only a little girl, after all, and in that first moment of blind, unreasoning terror, she forgot everything in the world except her own fright. Almost before she realized that she had moved, she had reached the bottom of the stairs, and was standing beside Mary on the front steps. But it was only for a moment. The rush of cold air blowing on her face seemed to clear her bewildered brain, and then suddenly she remembered her promise.

Mr. Bradford had heard Mary's explanation, and he, too, for one awful moment forgot everything in the world but his own danger. He made a feeble effort to rise, but it was useless; he only sank back on his pillow again, with a groan, realizing his utter helplessness even in this moment of peril; but he did not forget his little friend.

"Thank God! the child is safe,' he murmured fervently; "she must have run out."

He had scarcely uttered the words when there was a slight sound at the door, and a little figure, with a white, terrified face, was standing once more by his side.

"Winifred," cried Mr. Bradford, almost fiercely, in his anxiety for her, "where did you come from—why did you not go out?"

"I promised Mrs. Bradford I would stay with you till she came back," said Winifred tremulously. "I couldn't leave you all alone by yourself. Mary's gone to get the engines; I guess it'll be all right pretty soon."

At that moment a puff of choking smoke filled the room. With a great effort Mr. Bradford raised himself on his elbow.

"You must go at once," he said sternly; "do you hear me, Winifred? you must not waste another moment."

Winifred was very white, and she trembled so that even her teeth chattered, but she did not move.

"Do you hear me, Winifred?" Mr. Bradford repeated.

Winifred began to cry.

"I can't," she sobbed, "I promised. I did go once; I was out on the steps, but then I remembered I couldn't leave you all alone. I'm afraid to go again; the fire is all coming out into the hall."

Mr. Bradford sank back on his pillows.

"Shut the door," he said feebly; "the smoke will suffocate us."

Winifred obeyed.

"Now open the window and call some one; call as loudly as you can."

In another moment Winifred had thrown up the window sash, and was leaning out as far as she dared over the sill. Unfortunately Mr. Bradford's room was in the rear of the house, and although the little girl called as loudly as she could no one appeared to hear. All the neighbors seemed to be in the front of their houses, possibly drawn thither by the unusual commotion aroused by Mary's screams. Winifred turned away from the window in despair.

"Nobody hears me," she said; "what shall I do?"

"Call again; keep on calling till somebody answers. The servants have probably all lost their heads."

Winifred leaned out of the window again, and called piteously. It was not easy to speak out loud at all with her heart beating so fast that it threatened every moment to come up in her throat and choke her. Mr. Bradford had begun to cough.

Suddenly a window in one of the houses on the next street was thrown open, and a head was thrust hurriedly out.

"What's the matter?" demanded a man's voice.

"Oh," cried Winifred, clasping her hands tight in her sudden relief, "it's a fire. It's downstairs, and Mr. Bradford and I are up here all by ourselves. Oh, won't you please tell the people about it, and ask somebody to come and carry Mr. Bradford out? He can't walk, and I can't help him, because I'm only a little girl."

There was an exclamation, and the head disappeared. Winifred turned from the window, and ran to Mr. Bradford's side. Mr. Bradford was still coughing—one of those dreadful paroxysms of coughing that Winifred had grown to know so well, but he put out his hand feebly, and took the child's cold little fingers in his.

"My own brave little Winifred," he whispered between the coughs; "God bless you, my own dear little girl."

Mr. Bradford looked so very ill that Winifred was afraid he might be going to have another attack.

"Oh, dear Mr. Bradford," she cried, dropping down on her knees, and hiding her face in the pillow, "please, please don't be ill just now. I'm so dreadfully, dreadfully frightened, and there wouldn't be any use in ringing the bell, because I'm sure nobody would hear it."

Mr. Bradford tried to smile, as he feebly put out his arm, and drew the little figure still closer.

"Don't be frightened, darling," he whispered. "Hark! don't you hear the engines? We shall be quite safe now."

But the last vestige of poor little Winifred's courage had forsaken her, and clinging to her helpless companion, she burst into a perfect tempest of sobs.

"Oh, I'm so frightened, so frightened," she wailed. "Perhaps we shall all be burned up; and I shan't ever see Uncle Will or Aunt Estelle, or Lulu, or Norah, or anyone ever any more. Oh, dear, oh, dear, what shall I do?"

"Hush, Winnie, hush, my little girl." Mr. Bradford murmured soothingly, stroking the child's soft hair with his thin, trembling fingers; "you are quite safe; there is no danger; the engines are here, and someone will come for you in a very little while. And, Winnie, listen to me: don't cry so, my darling, but listen to what I am telling you. You shall have your wish; you shall see your mother, and your father, too, yes, and they will both love you dearly. I knew them both long ago. Your mother is a lovely woman, and it nearly broke her heart to part from you."

Winifred lifted her head, the look of terror in her face changing to an expression of wonder. Before she could speak, however, the door was flung violently open, and Mrs. Bradford herself, closely followed by several other figures, rushed into the room.

"Oh, John, dear," cried poor Mrs. Bradford hysterically, flinging herself on her knees beside her husband's sofa, "I have had such a terrible fright. I saw the engines from the corner, and when I knew it was this house—oh, John dear, John dear."

"Is it safe for her to be here?" Mr. Bradford inquired, with an anxious glance at the policeman, who had followed his wife; "is the fire out?"

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply; "it wasn't very much to start with, and the engines had it all out in a few minutes. Sorry you've had such a fright, sir, but the servants lost their heads, and we didn't know there was anyone up here."

Just then another figure appeared in the doorway, a gentleman with a pale, anxious face who huriedly pushed past the policeman and the two firemen who had accompanied him, and demanded in a rather breathless voice:

"Is there a little girl here—has anyone seen a little girl?"

Winifred heard the voice, and, with a wild, joyful cry of "Uncle Will! oh, dear, dear Uncle Will!" darted forward and threw herself sobbing into her uncle's arms.

"I PROMISED MRS. BRADFORD I WOULD STAY WITH YOU TILL SHE CAME BACK."

From Winifred's Neighbors. Copyright, Lee & Shepard.

Banner Puzzlers

For September.

New Work—Cleo Davis.
Solutions—Helen

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1756, and died on Cumberland Island, Georgia, in 1818. He graduated at Princeton College in his eighteenth year. He joined the American army with a regiment of cavalry in 1777, serving until the close of the war, being noted for his bravery, skill and celerity, and receiving as a nickname the title of "Light-horse Harry." He was a favorite with both Generals Greene and Washington. In 1786 he was a delegate in Congress, and took an active part in securing the adoption of the Constitution. He commanded the army sent to suppress the "Whisky Rebellion" in Pennsylvania in 1794. He was again a member of Congress in 1799, and was chosen to pronounce the eulogy on the life and character of Washington.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

When U. S. 4% bonds are quoted at 106, what yearly income will be received in gold from the bonds that can be bought for $4,982?

3.—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X

1.—Disguised persons.
2.—A prickly shrub.
3.—To open.
4.—A consonant.
5.—A metal.
6.—Cheerful, bright.
7.—A girl's name.
Centrals give the name of a celebrated English author.

4.—CHARADE.

My first is the name of a metal rare,
That is sought for all over the earth;
My second, a prefix, means like or same,
My third, a measure of little worth.
My whole is a flower that blooms in the Fall,
When its cheery flowers are admired by all.

5.—QUERY.

What is the only instance in history of a colony becoming the seat of government of the mother country?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"How sweetly on the ear such echoes sound!
While the mere victor's may appall or stun
The servile and the vain, such names will be
A watch-word till the future shall be free."

Answers to Competition Set of Oct. 1

1.—John Dickinson.
2.—Words forming rhomboid: Across—Endow, oaken, wreak, anvil, sepal. Down—E, no, daw, okra, weens, nave, kip, la, L.
3.—5,100 men. (See Chat.)
4.—"Truth is the handmaiden of justice; freedom is its child; peace is its companion; safety walks in its steps; victory follows in its train; it is the brightest emanation from the Gospel; it is the attribute of God."
5.—Josiah Quincy wrote: "Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge."

Chat.

The solution to the Arithmetical Problem answered this week is this:

59 plus 84 equals 143 minus 1 equals 142 divided by 2 equals 71, the number of men on each side of the square; 71x71 equals 5,041, the number of men in the square. Then, as there were 59 men left over when the square was formed, there were in all 5,041 plus 59 equals 5,100.

The third set in the competition is offered today. Pupils will please compare it carefully with the other two, and save for reference.

There was a good class in attendance at the 'Cademy this morning. Hawkeye, Cecil Bush, Pauline and Mrs. H. Larned were on "the girls' side," and G. W. Haselton, R. S. Walker, U. No. [illegible] and W. P. E. on the boys'.

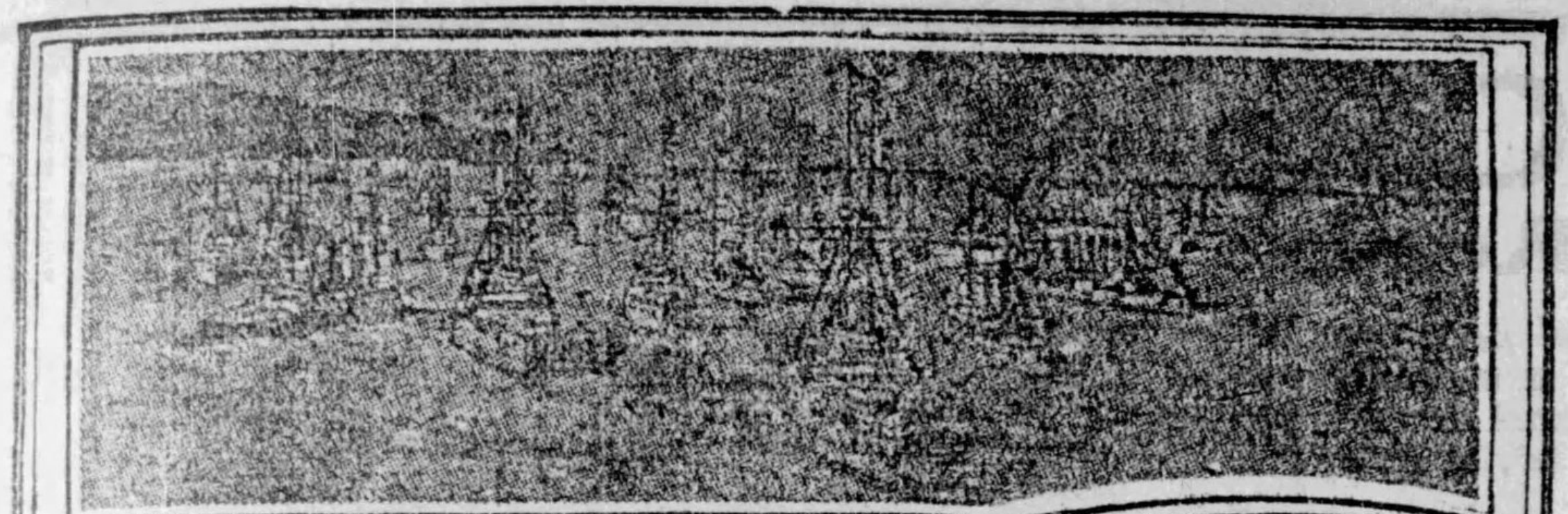
Hawkeye, thank you for help, interest, and above all for good wishes.

Cecil Bush, please come again and bring the answer and solution of your problem.

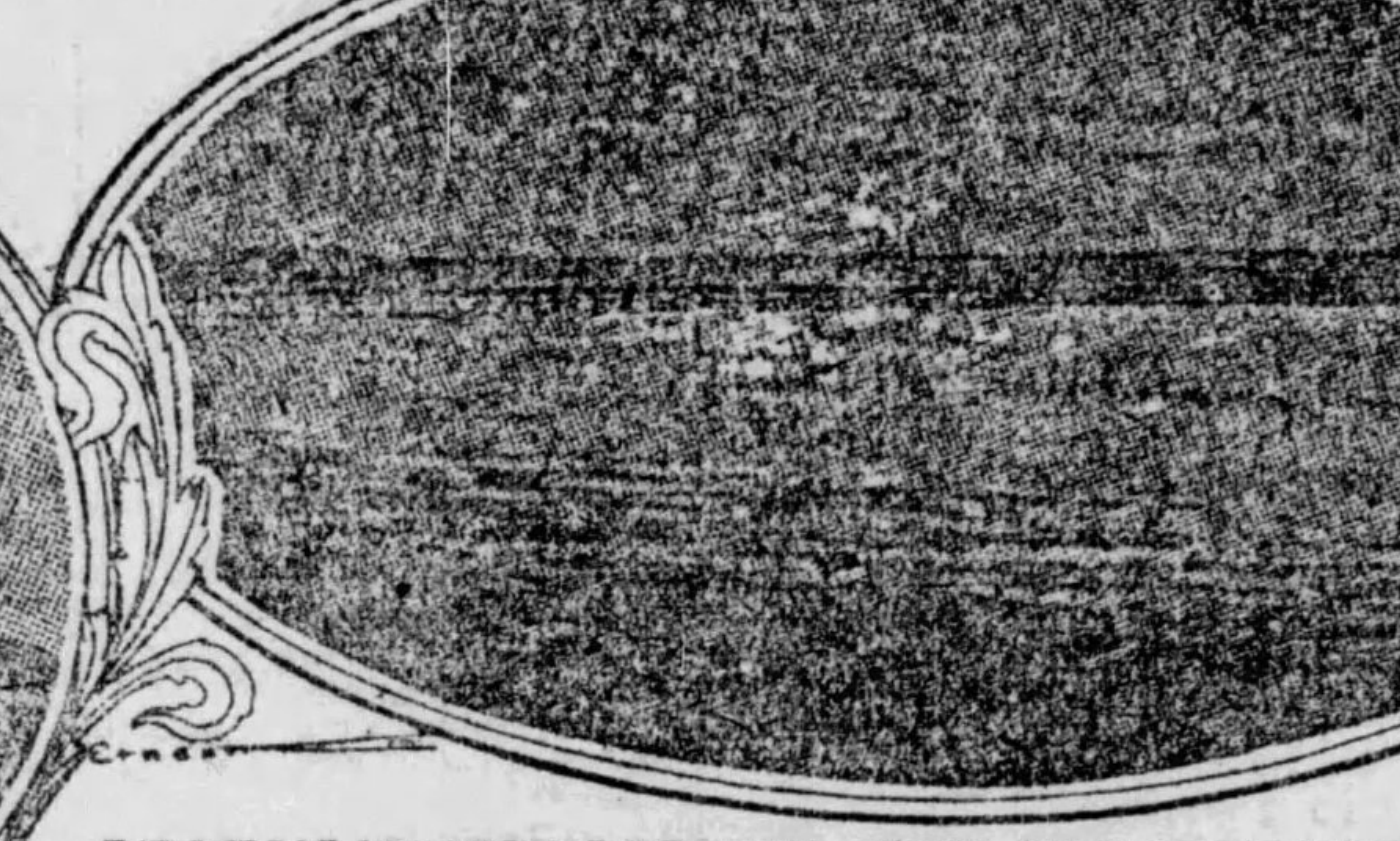
Pauline, it seems to the Schoolmistress that "You are It," judging from the varied and numerous public duties that devolve upon you!

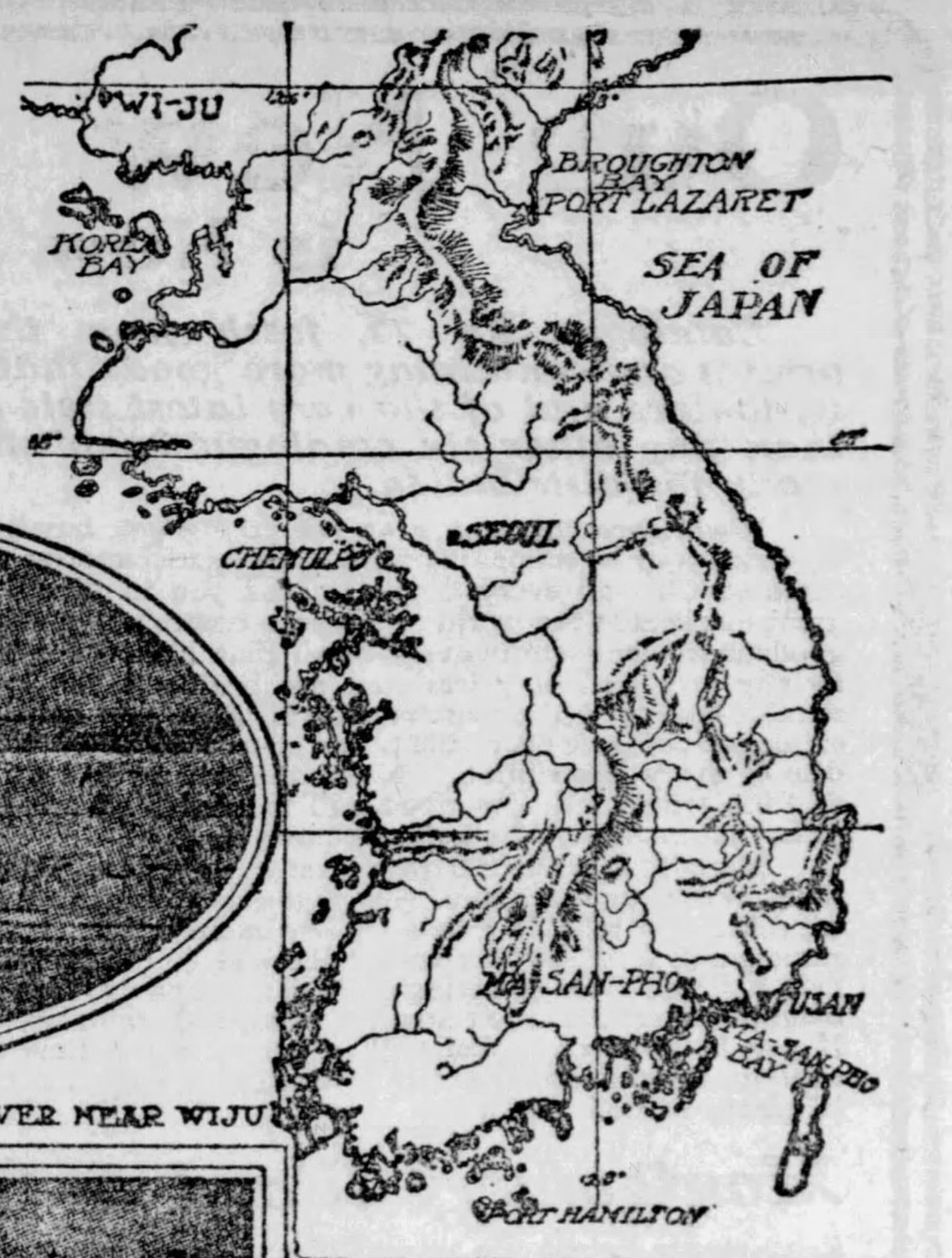
Mrs. H. Larned, please let your "thought" materialize next time.

W. P. E., in answering a recent query, says: An Omer or Homer was the same in capacity, being 1-10 of a Bath or Ephah, which contained 60 wine pints, according to Cruden's Concordance.

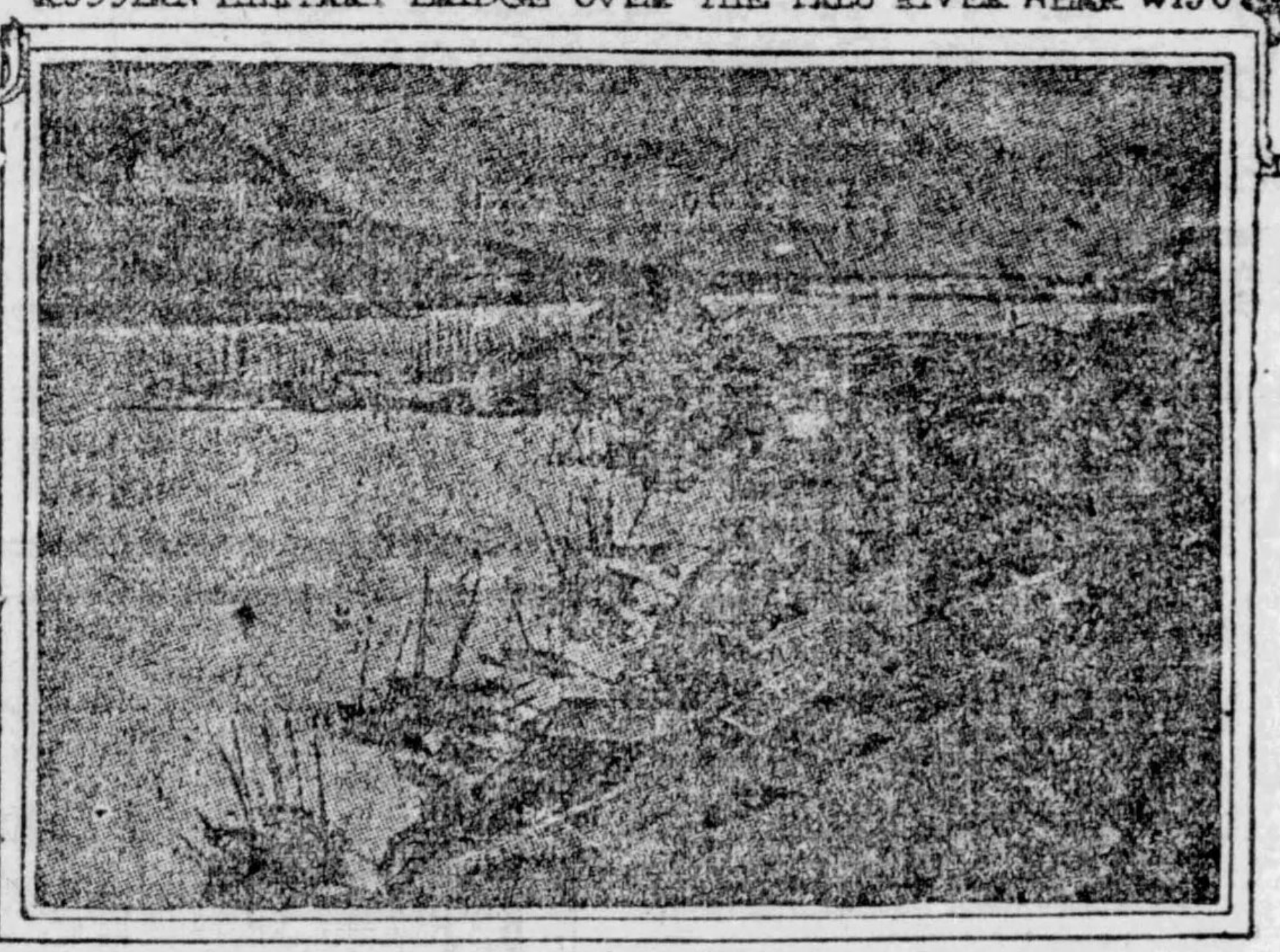

THE JAPANESE FLEET PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE THE EMPEROR

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.
RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN THE PACIFIC.


RUSSIAN MILITARY BRIDGE OVER THE YALU RIVER NEAR WIJU



MAP OF COREA SHOWING MA-SAN-PHO BAY.


HARBOR OF FUSAN
NEAR MA-SAN-PHO BAY, HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE FLEET

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Negotiations Over Corea and Manchuria Are Proceeding.

Yokohama, Oct. 13.—All reports emanating from Shanghai, of the opening of hostilities between Japan and Russia, etc., may be dismissed as absurd. Russo-Japan affairs are marking time.

The second secretary of the Russian legation left Tokio October 12, with secret despatches for the Russian viceroy of the Far East, Admiral Alexieff.

An important conference of veteran Japanese statesmen, including the Marquis Ito, was held at the premier's office today.

Reassuring News Reaches London.

London, Oct. 13.—The trend of today's early information regarding the far eastern situation is less alarming. The Frankfurter Zeitung, whose sensational announcement of the occupation of Ma-San-Pho by Japan yesterday, occasioned disquiet, today publishes a telegram from Shanghai, saying there is no confirmation of the reported occupation of that place, adding that the Russo-Japanese negotiations at Tokio concerning the evacuation of Manchuria, give the impression that the political situation in Japan is quiet.

The Koelnische Zeitung also prints reassuring telegrams from St. Petersburg, repeating a telegram from Port Arthur, stating that Viceroy Alexieff has issued a contradiction of the reported movements of Japanese troops to Corea. The telegram adds that the reports circulated on the subject are evidently only intended to serve the purposes of speculation and provoke disquiet.

A special despatch from Rome says that forty-five Japanese officers who have been studying at military academies of Modena and Racconigi, have been called to Japan by telegraph and immediately started for Brindisi to embark for Japan.

The meeting of British admirals at Singapore, has no connection with any special tension at present existing in the far east. The meeting was announced as far back as August 25, for the purpose of enabling the commanders of the East Indian, China and Australian stations to confer with reference to a general scheme, whereby three squadrons can be fused in the event of necessity, instead of each being confined, as heretofore, to the sphere definitely assigned to its jurisdiction. It has been arranged that a similar conference shall be held annually.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, has received reassuring news from Japan, with reference to the situation in the far east. He says his telegram indicates that there is no need whatever for alarm, and adds that the message was not a reply to anything he had cabled, so he thinks it was probably sent because of the alarmist rumors which have been in circulation in Europe and which finally reached Japan.

Corea the Bone of Contention.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—The foreign office here now looks upon the situation in the far east, as being less grave. Both Japan and Russia appear willing to arrange a modus vivendi concerning Corea, which country, and not Manchuria, is the extreme point of difference. Russia, it is asserted, would consider it a casus belli, were Japan to land troops at Ma-San-Pho.

The foreign office says the London Times' statement that a secret agreement exists between Great Britain and Germany relative to east Asia, is incorrect. The correspondence respecting the convention of 1900 was fully published.

Army Review in Manchuria.

Port Arthur, Oct. 13.—Admiral Alexieff, the Russian viceroy, has held a review of 40,000 men of the Kwang Tung army. After the review, the viceroy gave a banquet at which the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Russia's Insolent Charge.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—The foreign office says it has no official confirmation of the reported disembarkation of Japanese troops at Ma-San-Pho.

Regarding Manchuria the foreign office states that the question is at present closed. The existing situation is the fault of the Chinese, Japanese and British. If China desired to reopen the negotiations and accept certain conditions the situation could still be changed, as Russia is not rooted to the soil and could leave if she liked.

RUSSIA SAYS TREATY DEAD.

Yokohama, Oct. 12.—Baron Von Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, is still awaiting instructions from his government in the matter of negotiations now proceeding between Japan and Russia. A Russian regiment from Baikal military district is reported to have arrived at Feng-Chang-Ting, about 150 miles northwest of Pekin and 90 miles from the Russian frontier.

M. Lessan, Russian minister to China, has announced that the Manchurian convention has lapsed.

The Manchurian convention between Russia and China was signed April 8, 1902, and according to it the evacuation of the three Manchuria provinces was to be carried out in three successive periods of six months from the signing of the convention. A note from M. Lessar was appended to the convention declaring that "if the Chinese government, notwithstanding the assurances given by it, violated any provision of the convention, the Russian government would not hold itself bound either by the terms of the Manchurian agreement or by the declarations previously made in connection with the matter, and will be compelled to repudiate any responsibility and consequences that might result therefrom."

China was to be permitted to maintain whatever force she thought necessary in Manchuria, after the evacuation of that territory. Russia also agreed if Tian Tsin was restored to the Chinese within the first six months, to evacuate New Chwang at the time this restoration was made. The allies turned over Tien Tsin to the Chinese August 15 last year. The convention was to have been ratified within three months, but this was not done.

Last month M. Lassar in his note to the Chinese foreign board, promised to begin the evacuation of Manchuria October 8, provided China accepted several new conditions, which China has refused to do, under pressure principally from Japan and Great Britain.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

TO REDUCE EXPENSES.

Manila, Oct. 9.—A commission is now engaged in reducing the number of municipalities in the different provinces of the islands. This will greatly reduce the expenses of the government.

THE TILLMAN TRIAL.

Lexington, S. C., Oct. 12.—When the trial of J. H. Tillman was resumed this morning, counsel agreed to alternate in addressing the jury, counsel for defense announcing that but four of their number would speak. Solicitor Thurmond, before opening the arguments, addressed the court on the state's request for instructions to the jury as to the law in the case, the solicitor giving the state's interpretation of the law. At 10:30 Solicit-Solicitor Thurmond began the opening address to the jury, entering upon a review of the testimony adduced by the state.

The solicitor said that the editorials in the State were before the jury to show the feelings existing between the defendant and Mr. Gonzales, and in this connection dwelt upon the freedom of the press. Going into details, he discussed the testimony of the principal witnesses for the state, in comparison with that of witnesses for the defense, contending for the showing made by the state. He concluded at 11:15 a. m.

Atttorney Rembert, in opening for the defense, devoted his arguments first to a reference to the State's editorials and their influence upon the defendant, and to a defense of a witness for the defense whose evidence was attacked by the state. He said the defense did not concede that Mr. Gonzales was unarmed at the time of the shooting. He contended that the defendant believed his life was in danger when he met Mr. Gonzales.

Attorney William Elliott, following for the state, said Mr. Tillman had recourse to the courts if he sought vindication on account of the editorials in the State. He said Mr. Gonzales did not write all that appeared in the editorials before the jury, saying some of the utterances were copied from other newspapers.

A statement made by Mr. Gonzales which was taken down at the hospital in shorthand, was not offered in evidence, he said, because the stenographer was the private secretary of Mr. Gonzales.

Mr. Elliott concluded at 1:30 p. m., when a recess was taken.

THE SALA CLAIM.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Oct. 8.—The Dominion government yesterday appointed Mario Coballos to be arbitrator in the case of the Sala claim.

The country is quiet, but business is dull.

The Sala case is that of a Frenchman who lent money and supplied munitions of war, aggregating about $215,000 to the then President Heureaux, of Santo Domingo. The Dominican government at first recognized the claim, but afterwards contested it. M. Sala died, leaving his claim to his wife, an American. Minister Powell was instructed to endeavor to effect a settlement.

FLED FROM JUSTICE.

Manila, Oct. 8.—It is now learned that George Herman and C. J. Johnson, the constabulary officers stationed at Misamir, Mindanao, now fugitives from justice, not only took $6,000 in cash from the safe, but also turned most of the supplies into cash before their dramatic exit on the vessel they appropriated. They took the steamer Victoria of thirty-five tons register, and got sufficient coal from the steamer Irene, by threatening the captain at the point of a revolver, to carry them to Baloangao, a town on the north shore of the island. There they procured wood and water before putting to sea again. They should have reached Sandagau, Borneo, today. A cable was sent to the governor of Borneo, advising him of their departure and he at once dispatched the coast guard steamer Ranger to look out for them.

Herman, who was recently promoted to a captaincy, was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Ninth Infantry. He comes from Philadelphia. Johnson, a lieutenant, was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Eleventh Infantry. He is a native of Moosic, Pa.

Still a High Price.

New York, Oct. 9.—A stock exchange seat was transferred yesterday for $52,500, which is $7,000 below the last recorded sale and about $20,000 below the high record price at which seats sold a year or more ago.

STOCK AGREEMENT

Under Which the Morgans Underwrote the Ship Trust Stock.

New York, Oct. 9.—The Evening Post today prints a copy of the agreement in the U. S. Shipbuilding underwriting mentioned on the witness stand by Daniel Leroy Dresser on Wednesday. Dresser, Lewis Nixon, Charles M. Schwab and Harris, Gates & Co., were parties to the agreement, but the name of J. P. Morgan & Co. was not signed to it.

According to the agreement the Trust Company of the Republic, D. Leroy Dresser and Lewis Nixon were to acquire from the shipbuilding company 200,000 shares of its preferred stock and 250,000 shares of its common stock and of this 25,000 shares each of the common and preferred were to be delivered to J. P. Morgan & Co., and 75,000 shares of each to Charles M. Schwab, "such stocks having been issued to said Dresser and Nixon in part payment for the sale and transfer to said United States Shipbuilding company of 300,000 shares of the capital stock of the Bethlehem Steel Co."

Of the remaining 100,000 shares of preferred and 150,000 shares of shipbuilding stock it was set forth in the agreement that the Trust Company of the Republic and Lexis Nixon were to retain 85,000 shares of preferred and 135,000 shares of common for "a term not less than one year." The agreement set forth further that on considerations and inducements by which Nixon and Dresser secured the stock of the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the funds to pay for the same, was that 25,000 shares of the common stock be delivered to J. P. Morgan & Co.

It is provided if the sale of the Morgan stock and the Schwab stock was to be managed by Harris, Gates & Co. It is set forth that the Trust Company of the Republic guaranteed that no part of the company's stock except 15,000 shares of each kind to be distributed among the various vendors of property acquired by the shipbuilding company should be sold until after the 25,000 shares of the preferred stock and the 25,000 shares of the common stock to be delivered to J. P. Morgan & Co., and the 75,000 shares of the preferred stock and 75,000 shares of the common stock to be delivered to Charles M. Schwab should have been marked sold and disposed of.

According to the agreement, as printed, Harris, Gates & Co., guaranteed to dispose first of the Morgan stock and then the Schwab stock at $85 for the preferred and $25 for the common or lower prices if agreed upon, but it was further provided that of each 10,000 shares sold J. P. Morgan & Co., were to receive one-fourth of the proceeds and Charles M. Schwab three-fourths.

SECOND BLOSSOMS.

Masontown, Pa., Oct. 9.—An interesting phenomenon at this place is causing much comment. An orchard of apple trees in bloom is the cause. The orchard is the property of Ambrose G. Bradley and is on a sheltered slope of the hill south and within the limits of this borough. The lower half of the branches of the trees is liberally covered with blossoms, intermingling in some instances with the matured fruit, which, however, is confined chiefly to the upper branches.

The Griffith plant of the Bessemer Coke company is in the ravine adjacent to the orchard, and the smoke and fumes from the coke ovens, together with the light frosts of the past few nights, have caused a thinning of the leaves of the upper branches, exposing the lower branches to the rays of the sun.

The reason for this unusual occurrence may be attributed to different causes. The weather in March was warm and balmy. The orchard blossomed abundantly at that time. Cold and severe weather followed and a light snow fell. The summer has been very wet and all foliage dense and profuse. It may be possible the buds have just lately been affected by the sun on account of the thinning of the upper leaves.

The coke ovens were fired some three years ago, and, as is the universal case, the waste gases have had a tendency to kill all vegetation in the immediate vicinity, and it is hardly possible that the heat radiated by the ovens would affect the trees, particularly as those most profusely covered are about one thousand feet distant and on the side farthest from the coke plant. Some fifteen trees exhibit this freak.

LIPTON HAS SAILED.

New York, Oct. 9.—Sir Thomas Lipton sailed for England today on the steamer Cedric.

Sir Thomas said that he was not feeling as well as he looked, but that he expected to gain strength on his way to England.

Sir Thomas bid good-bye to H. H. Davies, his agent in this country, and Captain Webster, who were the only persons at the dock to see him off. He would not talk about the possibility of his challenging again for the cup.

The Cedric also carried J. Coleman Drayton, Dr. Hans Schwegel, Austro-Hungarian vice consul at Chicago; H. F. Whittaker, M. P., and W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad.

TWO INDICTMENTS

Found at Cincinnati for Postal Fraud Conspiracy.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 8.—Daniel V. Miller, late assistant attorney general for the postoffice department and Attorney Joseph Johns, were indicted by the United States grand jury today charged with conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States.

Daniel V. Miller was employed as second assistant to Attorney General Tyner, of the postoffice department. Joseph Johns was an attorney at Rockville, Ind., where he was arrested May 27. Miller was arrested the same day in his offices at Washington. The allegations upon which the arrests were based, related to charges of extorting a bribe from John J. Ryan, of J. J. Ryan & Company, turf commissioners.

Prior to their arrest, postoffice inspectors had recommended that a fraud order be issued against the Ryan firm, suspending all its mail. Ryan and Judge Outcalt went to Washington to argue their case. Attorney Miller representing the other side. Ryan claimed his company had enough money to pay all depositors in full, and as a result of the hearing Acting Attorney General Christiancy recommended that the postoffice inspectors make another investigation. They did so and a second time a fraud order was recommended. A few days later, according to telegrams produced before the grand jury, Miller telegraphed Johns to deal with Ryan. A meeting was held at the Gibson house between Johns and Ryan, in which Ryan paid $4,500, of which $2,500 was for a favorable decision on the scheme allowing Ryan's continued use of the mails, and $2,000 was for revising Ryan's advertising matter, so as to conform to the ruling of the attorney general. Ryan paid the amounts in checks, which are held as evidence against Johns and Miller.

DRESSER'S TESTIMONY.

New York, Oct. 12.—Daniel Le Roy Dresser, formerly head of the trust company of the Republic, and, as he thought, one of the floaters of the $80,000,000 United States Shipbuilding company, sat in a chair in the library of Samuel Untermyer, senior counsel for the first mortgage bondholders, at No. 30 Broad street, for six hours and revealed the inner secrets of the shipbuilding concern. Now his statements have all been verified.

D L DRESSER

The most surprising were the verification of the reports that Charles M. Schwab was not a free agent in the disposition of the Bethlehem steel plant, which he purported to own and control; that he had to consult J. Pierpont Morgan before he could effect a transfer of the property to the shipbuilding company, and that Mr. Morgan demanded one-quarter of the $20,000,000 stock bonus Mr. Schwab was to receive in addition to the $10,000,000 in first mortgage bonds at 90, stipulated to him.

AN INDIAN SPREE.

Browning, Mont., Oct. 12.—Seven persons were killed and two wounded during a drunken row on the Blackfoot Indian reservation, Montana. The dead are: Wakes-Up-Last, wife and three children; Mrs. Susan Bigroad; Mrs. Little Plume. The wounded are: Alice Bigroad, shot in the leg; will recover; J. Little Plume, throat and arm cut; recovery doubtful.

A number of Indians secured a quantity of whisky Sunday night and started on a big spree. In some manner Wakes-Up-Last became engaged in a row with the rest of the party. During the altercation one Indian was slightly wounded. Wakes-Up-Last shortly afterward went to bed. Later in the night, six friends of the wounded man determined to kill Wakes-Up-Last, although it is by no means certain that he was the wounded Indian's assailant. Wakes-Up-Last was shot through the head while in bed. His wife awoke and started to run from the house with her youngest child, when the Indians rushed at her and one, placing a revolver against the child's head, fired, killing mother and child with one shot. The other two children were shot through the head. Susan Bigroad was shot through the head. Mrs. Little Plume's throat was cut from ear to ear. Four arrests have been made.

New Chicago Depot.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—The expenditure of several million dollars for a new union depot, additional passenger facilities and new freight yards will, it is said, ultimately result from a visit made to Chicago yesterday, by President A. J. Cassatt and other officials of the Pennsylvania railroad.

EASTERN FLOODS.

West Indian Storm Deluged Atlantic Coast With Rain.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 12.—The people of this unfortunate city are beginning to realize the extent of the flood which began last Friday. Nearly two entire wards taking in the manufacturing section have been under water since that day. This morning thousands of men, women and children employed in different mills and factories found they could not go to work on account of those places being shut down. A great many of these people have also been driven from their homes and have neither food nor shelter. The heaviest damage in Paterson was to the manufacturers. At present it is impossible to give an accurate idea of the total loss, but conservative estimates are about two millions.

The police and firemen have been steadily engaged since Saturday morning in the work of rescuing families from the upper floors or the roofs of their houses in the flooded district and the work is still going on.

Today the water continued to fall and there did not seem to be any chance of further damage being done unless another severe storm should set in. There are still many blocks under water and an examination of the flooded districts cannot be made until the water disappears.

The health authorities have a difficult task before them in devising means to prevent an epidemic of sickness in the flooded territory. The people who were forced to leave their homes will not be allowed to return until the districts are in a sanitary condition

Boston, Oct. 12.—The heavy northeast rainstorm which has prevailed along the New England coast since Friday showed little abatement early today. Reports from all sections on the coast show heavy seas with some damage to water front property and small shipping. The ample warning given of the approach of the disturbance, it is hoped, will prevent heavy damage at sea.

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 12.—The flood conditions in this city and vicinity were considerably improved today. The high-water mark at the Dundee dam, which was 91½ inches at midnight, had fallen two feet today. All danger of a break at the dam is now thought to be past. Wallington is still under water, and several hundred persons are still taking refuge in the public schools. Four or five hundred residents of Wallington are being sheltered in the town hall and school buildings at Passaic.

The total loss from the flood in this city is estimated at about $2,000,000, without insurance. This does not include the loss to workmen who are thrown out of employment temporarily or loss sustained by manufacturers by the interruption to business. Nearly every mill is closed.

At Duttonville fifty or more houses were washed from their foundations, and many overturned and wrecked.

The Erie railroad bridge is now out of danger, but a big washout at Clifton blocks all traffic. The railroad company is rigging up a temporary trestle, however, and traffic may possibly be resumed tonight. Trolley connections between Passaic and Paterson have been restored.

Norfolk, Oct. 12.—The coast is lined with wreckage, and every hour brings reports of fresh disaster. Anchored off Virginia Beach, with no sign of life aboard, are two large sea-going barges. Both are dragging toward the beach.

The Old Dominion liner Hamilton arrived in Norfolk after a terrifying experience. The suffering of her passengers, especially those in the steerage, was fearful. Locked in the bowels of the lurching ship, these foreigners, men, women and children, became panic stricken, and their shrieks of terror could be heard above the gale. Many of them were bruised by the tossing of the boat, and three received fractured limbs, aside from other hurts. These three are at the hospital here—two men and one woman. Among the first-class passengers the fear of death in the storm was as great as among those below. Life preservers were worn constantly by nearly every one, and some women became hysterical and collapsed.

William Capps, a surf patrolman of the Sea Tack, Va., station, is the hero of the entire coast. At the imminent peril of his own life he swam the surf and rescued three drowning negroes, one after another. At midnight he resumed his post on the patrol line as though nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

New York, Oct. 12.—Railroads terminating in Jersey City have resumed their usual passenger train service schedules, excepting the local service on the main line of the Erie. The Erie express to Buffalo left Jersey City at 9:15 a. m., to go by way of Newburgh and the Lehigh & Hudson's tracks between Newburgh and Grey Court. This route avoids a bad washout near Suffern. Men are at work on a trestle which will bridge about 250 feet of embankment two miles north of Passaic. Trolley travel in Jersey City is still much hampered.

Local traffic of the Lackawanna railroad has about resumed normal conditions. Trains are running to Paterson today, but cannot get beyond there.

The partial resumption of regular train service on most of the railroads which bring New York's milk supply from the farming sections to Jersey City and Hoboken give assurance that the milk famine from which New York had been suffering will be broken.

New York, Oct. 12.—Incoming steamers from European and coastwise ports today had extremely severe weather during the last three days.

Steamers from the southward felt the full force of the tempest and suffered more or less damage from the tremendous seas which swept over them for 74 hours. Captains report the worst weather experienced on the coast in many years.

The steamer City of Savannah came into port with a heavy list caused by her cargo shifting. She was compelled to proceed under reduced speed. Heavy seas broke over her bridge. The forward ventilators were smashed early in the storm, deadlights were broken and the water poured into the saloon. The City of Savannah had 54 passengers.

The Anchor line steamer Victoria, from Mediterranean ports, encountered violent east gales for three days in which she lost one lifeboat and received other damage.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 12.—It is estimated that the havoc wrought by the flood along the Delaware river will cause a loss of nearly $1,000,000. Nine bridges, each built at a cost of from $50,000 to $100,000, which spanned the river at various points between here and Easton, were carried away. The loss sustained by the Pennsylvania Railroad company is estimated at $100,000. Serious washouts have occurred at 25 different points on the Belvidere river, and traffic has been suspended.

It is reported that a telegraph operator named LeFevre was drowned last night while trying to cross the river at Raven Rock. The Delaware has receded eight feet since last night.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 12.—Two more wrecks that occurred in the hurricane of last week were revealed today when the first news in almost a week was received from the North Carolina coast over the government wires. The three-masted schooner J. B. Holden, lumber laden from Norfolk, is a total loss near Wash Woods life saving station, and the three-masted schooner Mabel Rose pounded to pieces on the shoal off Paul Gamuel's Hill, 20 miles south of Currituck. Both crews were saved. The Holden was of 410 tons and the Mabel Rose of 330.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Rapid Increase in Uses and Importations.

Washington, Oct. 12.—More than 50 million pounds of India rubber, valued at more than 30 million dollars, was imported into the United States last year. In 1890 the quantity was only 33 million pounds, in 1880 16 millions, in 1870 9 millions, and in 1862, the earliest date at which it was separately shown in the import statements, was only 2,125,561 pounds. This very rapid growth in the importation of crude India rubber is of course due to the great increase in its use in manufacturing, both as to rubber garments, shoes, etc., and its use in machinery and as tires for vehicles. Over 100 million dollars' worth of manufactures from India rubber are now turned out from the factories of the country every year, and about half of this total is in the form of boots and shoes. So great is the demand for India rubber for use in manufacturing that not only has the importation grown from 2 million pounds in 1862 to over 50 millions annually at the present period but in addition to this the forests of the East Indies are called upon for several million pounds annually of a new substitute for gutta-percha, known as "gutta-joolatong," while at the same time the highways and byways of Europe and other countries are ransacked for cast-off rubber manufactures from which the rubber is "reclaimed" and reused in conjunction with the new rubber from the forests of Brazil, Africa and the East Indies.

Figures just compiled by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, show the importations of three classes of material utilized as India rubber in recent years. They show that during the past few years the importation of crude rubber have ranged from 50 to 55 million pounds; of gutta-joolatong from 5 to 15 million pounds, and of "old and scrap rubber, fit only for remanufacture," from 10 to 20 odd million pounds per annum, and of gutta-percha a half million pounds.

The industry of importing and "reclaiming" India rubber for reuse in manufacturing is a comparatively new one, and while it utilizes large quantities of worn-out rubber boots and shoes and other articles of this character from the scrap heaps of the United States, it has only extended to other parts of the world in recent years. In 1893, for example, the total importation of "old and scrap India rubber fit only for remanufacture" was less than a million pounds. In 1896 it was over 3 millions, in 1898 more than 9 millions, and in 1903 24,659,394 pounds, valued at $1,516,137.

Gutta-joolatong is another comparatively new material which may be untilized as a substitute for or in conjunction with India rubber. It is a product of the East Indies, chiefly the island of Borneo, located not far from our Philippines, and in the form in which it is imported is described as "whitish in color, looking something like Marshmallow candy, smelling strongly of petroleum, and oxidizing on exposure to the air, becoming hard." The same description says: "It is not a substitute for gutta-percha or India rubber, but is used chiefly as a filler in manufactures of India rubber gum, and gutta-percha." The importation of this newly developed aid in the manufacture of India rubber has increased from 6½ million pounds in 1890 to 14 million pounds in 1903.

A large proportion of the India rubber imported into the United States is produced in Brazil. Over one-half of the total is imported direct from Brazil, while considerable quantities come from the United Kingdom, presumably the products of her colonies, and from Belgium, chiefly the product of the Congo Free State, which is under control of the Belgian government and its industries of this character controlled by the people of that country. Recent reports received by the division of consular reports of the bureau of statistics show that experiments in the East Indies have shown the entire practicability of producing the best Para rubber in territory immediately adjacent to the Philippines from trees transplanted from South America, and suggesting the possibility that the Philippine Islands may in time supply at least a part of the growing rubber consumption of the United States.

IT IS A HUMBUG.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Father Auger, of the Church of St. Louis, has investigated the supposed supernatural appearance of a cross which became apparent on the ceiling of the room in the Kelly home, where lay the dead body of Mrs. Catherine Kelly. The cross was first seen on Sunday, the day following Mrs. Kelly's death. It remained after the body was removed and is there now.

Father Auger finds that the cross is painted on the ceiling and covered with a coat of kalsomine. Fifteen thousand people from this and neighboring cities have visited the house.

After the funeral 25 cents admission was charged and $165 was taken in within a few hours.

A CONSUL IMPLICATED.

Manila, Oct. 8.—The name of Consul McQuade, stationed at Canton, is also mentioned as a beneficiary under the contract unearthed by Collector of Customs Shuster in connection with the scheme to bring in Chinese under the guise of merchants to the Philippine Islands, entering through this port. The collector has accumulated other evidence to connect other consuls with the alleged frauds. The conspirators have, it is said, already issued many forged certificates assigning a former residence in the Philippines, under which Chinese have been admitted here. Carl Johnston, who is also mentioned as a beneficiary under the contract, is a brother of Bulringame Johnston, the former consul at Amoy, where he, himself, was located as acting consul.

AFTER THE DEFAULTERS.

Manila, Oct. 9.—At the request of Governor Taft, Admiral Stirling has dispatched two gunboats, the Isla de Cuba and the Pampanga, to Albay and Samar, to search the neighboring waters for the little steamer Victoria with Johnson and Herman, the defaulting constabulary officials on board. A coast guard vessel has also been sent out to overtake the fugitives if possible. No word of their whereabouts has yet been received from any source.

MR. BISSELL DEAD.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Wilson S. Bissell, former postmaster-general died at 10:15 o'clock last night. At about noon he sank into a deep sleep, and it was with difficulty that he was aroused at intervals during the afternoon for nourishment and medicine. The end came easily and peacefully. Dr. DeWitt H. Sherman, the physician who has been attending him during his recent illness, and members of the family, were at his bedside.

During the latter part of his illness numerous messages of inquiry were received from former President Cleveland and members of the cabinet in which Mr. Bissell served as postmaster-general.

Saloons in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Oct. 9.—Auditor of State Guilbert states that the number of saloons paying the Dow tax at the July settlement this year was 12,671, a gain of 1,246 over the number paying it in July, 1902. The amount of the July collection was $2,054,645.49, which was divided as follows: State revenue fund, $618,757.11; municipal police, $428,537.29; municipal general revenue, $521,684.18; county poor, $274,019.57; township funds, $201,647.34. The whole amount collected for the year under this law was $4,081,529.03, of which the state got $1,228,176.45

TO OHIO HEROES.

Battle Shafts Dedicated on Field of Antietam.

Antietam, Oct. 13.—The Ohio monuments on the battlefield of Antietam were dedicated today with impressive exercises. Major David Cunningham, of the Thirtieth O. V. I., president of the monument commission, presented them to Gov. Geo. K. Nash. In accepting them and turning them over to the war department of the United States, Gov. Nash said:

"Major Cunningham and Members of the Ohio Antietam Battlefield Commission:

"You were soldiers who took part in the great battle of the civil war fought upon this field on the 17th of September, 1862. I am sure that it was a work of love upon your part to erect for Ohio the ten monuments in memory of the heroism here displayed by your comrades. I congratulate you that this work has been completed, and that it is of such a character as to be a credit, not only to you, but also to your state.

"It is now more than forty years since the men whose deed of honor we thus honor, contended on this field. The monuments of bronze and granite which you have erected cannot make their fame more enduring for their achievements are inscribed in history's imperishable pages. No words of ours can add to the luster of their patriotism, of purest ray, as it is already deeply enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen.

"Neither are we here to boast over those who were then our foes. Ours is a loftier, more noble and patriotic purpose. They are no longer our enemies. They are our friends. We are all Americans. We love our country. We owe allegiance to one government. We live under one flag, which each of us, I am sure, is ever ready to defend, now and evermore. If, when we leave this scene and the lessons here inculcated, our love of country is not more sincere, our allegiance to our government is not more firmly cemented and our love for the flag is not more intense, our coming together will have been for little purpose.

"When the great conflict began and all seemed lost the President of the United States was of sufficient strength and nobility of purpose to look beyond the storm and utter this message of hope: 'Though passion may strain, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every loving heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature.' The better angels now hold sway. The prophecy of Lincoln has become history.

"There was in this battle a young soldier from Ohio, by name William McKinley. He was the commissary sergeant of the Twenty-third regiment, O. V. I. On the afternoon of the close of the battle, with much personal risk to himself, he supplied his hungry comrades with cooked rations upon that part of the field where they had valiently contended for hours with their intrepid foe. For this act, the state of Ohio has erected upon the ground where this service was performed a beautiful monument and dedicated it to his memory. This soldier was afterwards President of the United States and became a martyr for his country as did Lincoln. Like Lincoln, he prayed that the passions of the civil war might pass away and that affection for the Union might be restored to all the people of this country. For this reason Ohio has taken all the more pleasure in erecting this monument. Fortunately he lived to see the evidence of the cordial feeling, to which he contributed so much, between the North and the South, which existed during the Spanish-American war. This led him to exclaim: 'What an army of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept. Ever soldier's grave, made during our unfortunate civil war, is a tribute to American valor. And while when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when in the spirit of friendship we should share with you in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers.'

"As the years go by it is our hope that whoever wanders over these fields and looks upon the monuments lovingly erected by his state to the memory of McKinley, will learn to love and reverence the flag as he loved and reverenced it.

"Those who recall the incidents of the Spanish-American war in 1898, will not forget the affair of the torpedo boat Winslow in the harbor of Cardenas, on the coast of Cuba. While gallantly defending his little boat, Ensign Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, was killed by an enemy's shell. By his side, fatally wounded by a fragment of the same shell, fell a brave young seaman, George Meek, of Ohio. Thus a son of the south and a son of the north gave up their lives in support of the common cause, and the one flag which floats over our reunited country today.

"Surely the prophecy of the great and patriotic Lincoln has been realized, and our country has been reunited in the harmonious bonds of love and peace, more glorious than ever before. One duty rests upon us all. These fields, once red with the precious blood of our beloved brothers, should indelibly impress its importance and sacredness upon us. Henceforth and forevermore it is and should be our patriotic mission to defend the government of our fathers and uphold our glorious flag.

"Mr. Acting Secretary of War, it now becomes my duty to surrender to the care and keeping of your department the monument erected upon this field in honor of the heroism of William McKinley, and the monuments erected by the state of Ohio in memory of the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirty-third and Sixty-ninth regiments, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the First Ohio Independent battery. I do this with great pleasure, because I know that our government will forever cherish and preserve them for the benefit of future generations."

THE LONGWORTH LAW.

Columbus, O., Oct. 7.—Secretary of State Laylin set to work at once yesterday, when the supreme court's decision on the Longworth act case was given out, preparing the ballots in accordance with the new law—the constitutional amendment proposition being placed below the tickets in accordance with the action, if any, taken by the party in state convention, expressed thereon. The law requires that the ballot forms must be certified at least twenty days before the date of the election and there is about a week left for that work—plenty of time for that. But the secretary must entirely revise the card of instructions which is placed in each voting place in the state. The new method of voting on the constitutional amendments affords new opportunities for the voter to cast a hard-to-understand ballot, and the election officers must be instructed on every possible contingency.

The Prohibitionists have endorsed the governor's veto amendment and so it is believed that it has a fairly good chance to be adopted. Some believe that there is a chance for the taxation amendment for the reason that the Democrats have endorsed it, and many Republicans approve it and will vote for it.

The opinion is almost universal here that the stock liability and the single legislative district amendments are sure to be adopted.

Mr. Cleveland Goes to Chicago.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 13.—Former President Cleveland left here today for Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He traveled in a special car.

Co-Operative Prices

are the lowest prices known and are not created by a sacrifice of quality as are the usual "low prices" but entirely by a saving of expense. The goods handled by a co-operative store are known the world over for their high standard of quality, because the share-holders of a co-operative store are also its best customers, and therefore, there can be no object in adulterating, substituting, cheapening or otherwise lowering quality. By dealing with a truly co-operative society you are not alone assured of a large saving of money but a positive and absolute guarantee that the saving is not off-set by a corresponding decrease of grade or quality.

ARLINGTON GEM five-drawer drop head, a good family sewing machine with arm slightly lower than our higher priced machines, mounted on plain stand without ball bearings. Woodwork, good quality oak with pretty pressed design. Full and complete set of attachments same as furnished with Arlington Queen. Guaranteed for 20 years same as all our other machines, although we recommend the purchase of anyone of the machines having the ball bearing stand, better quality wood work and modern improvements. This is not a high grade machine, and offered only to those who put price above quality but is in all respects worthy of being included in our line of strictly reliable goods. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and high grade attachments $11.25 Order by No. 460

ARLINGTON QUEEN Order by No. 309.
Five Drawer Drop Head
Sews Anything but Sheet Iron
says one of our thousands of customers who have bought this machine. High grade, high arm, flat (top) tension, all modern improvements. Complete with all accessories, instruction book and the splendid Greist Attachments, the finest made. Beautiful golden oak woodwork with handsome marquetry decorations, Ball Bearing Stand. A wonderful sewer—delight of all dressmakers. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and high grade attachments $14.75

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CO-OPERATION the plan whereby thousands of our customers have become partners in our business, thereby sharing in its profits, besides securing other special advantages, WRITE FOR OUR PROSPECTUS—IT IS FREE. WE GUARANTEE 7% ON YOUR INVESTMENT.

ARLINGTON Order by No. 30
AUTOMATIC LIFT AND DROP CABINET
"Our Prize Beauty"
Highest grade, highest arm, same as No. 6D22 illustrated above which please refer to with the additional feature of our own patented Automatic Lift and Drop Mechanism by which machines opens and closes automatically. A Marvelous Value. Combines the very perfection of mechanical construction with the most superb outward appearance and greatest convenience and elegance. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and highest grade attachments made $19.75

ARLINGTON Order by No. 22.
5-DRAWER DROP HEAD
Swell Front
Handsomely Polished Golden Oak woodwork. Acme of elegance. Ball Bearing Stand. Celebrated disc (or wheel) tension and independent take-up, same as Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Standard. Finest and most complete Greist Attachments. Equal in all respects to old-line machines sold at more than double our price. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and highest grade attachments made $17.75

ARLINGTON Automatic DESK CABINET
One of the handsomest sewing machine cabinets made, of select oak with handsomely carved panels on doors and sides and pilasters. Equipped with Ball Bearing hanger. Head and attachments same as No. 6 D 22 illustrated above. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and highest grade attachments (Order by Number 16.) $23.75

We instantly refund your money including freight and cartage without question, quibble or controversy if you are at any time dissatisfied with your purchase for any reason. If you prefer to see and examine one of these machines before paying we will ship C.O.D. subject to examination, upon receipt of your request if you just state in your letter that you are a reader of the [illegible] that you are ordering in good faith and will accept and pay for machine on arrival if it comes up to your every expectation.

We guarantee all of our machines for Twenty Years. Guarantee Prompt Shipment, Safe Delivery and Perfect Satisfaction and Great Saving of Money.

Our beautiful illustrated catalogue, showing all styles and samples of work done by attachments and fully describing our entire line and our new and liberal methods of doing business sent on application.

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Established 1885. Incorporated 1889. Re-chartered 1903 with Capital $5,000,000. Testimonials from every state and all foreign countries and list of banks and other references furnished on request. 500,000 Satisfied Customers.

PLANS A COFFEE CORNER

Brown, Who Ran Up Cotton, Likely to Enter New Field.

New York, Oct. 13.—It is said in Wall street that William P. Brown, who recently cornered the cotton market, is about to take a firm grip on the coffee market. Mr. Brown became a member of the New York Coffee Exchange last May, and since that time there has been speculation among financiers as to the purpose behind that move. Then somebody started the report that Mr. Brown had said that he intended to put the price of Cotton Exchange seats up to $5,000—they are now $1,500—and that he was a bull on coffee. That story grew to the statement that Mr. Brown was planning a move in coffee that would make as great a stir as his transactions in cotton.

Mr. Brown, when seen at the Waldorf-Astoria, declined to say anything concerning his plans. He would not deny or confirm the report that he is going to enter the coffee field.

Frank P. Hayne, a close business associate of Mr. Brown, said there was undoubtedly opportunity for active business in coffee and that New Orleans, if the Panama canal should be built, would become a great distributing center, but he had no knowledge of Mr. Brown's intention to enter that field.

$5,000 PAIR OF SOCKS.

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Jennie Yarwood knitted and gave to George W. Todd on Christmas eve, 1879, a pair of woollen socks. Todd was old and apparently poor. He was suffering from frozen hands and feet and had been taken into the house, a homeless tramp. Todd dictated a note to Mrs. Yarwood in which he promised to pay her $5,000 for the socks. To please him Mrs. Yarwood wrote it in the presence of four members of her family.

Todd died last spring, leaving $52,000 in cash and no relatives. Mrs. Yarwood hunted up the note and a jury has rendered a verdict in her favor for the full amount with $150 interest in a suit which she brought against the administrator of the estate.

Naturalization Frauds.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The federal grand jury has returned indictments against W. A. Morrow, assistant private secretary to Gov. A. H. Dockery, and Thomas E. Barrett, formerly marshal of the St. Louis court of appeals. The indictments were reported to Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States district court, and charge the defendants with aiding, abetting and conspiring to fraudulently naturalize aliens.

WHITE HOUSE CRANKS

Need of Proper Legislation for the President's Safety.

Washington, Oct. 7.—On account of the trouble over the visit of the lunatic, Elliott, to the White House the President's friends are becoming alarmed for his safety and additional precautions are being taken. The number of secret service men surrounding him has been increased and it is proposed that they shall be with Mr. Roosevelt constantly wherever he goes.

The incident has also caused a revival of the talk about new legislation for the protection of government officials and to suppress anarchists. Administration leaders are talking about introducing a new bill for that purpose early in the coming Congress, which they say will not be permitted to languish as did the measure advanced in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Then, it will be remembered, the country was much interested in anti-anarchy legislation owing to the recent assassination of President McKinley. There were scores of bills introduced, but the Senate and House committees on the judiciary each finally produced a bill, which they eventually succeeded in getting passed by their respective houses. The conferees, however, were unable to agree, with the result that the bills died. There is no doubt that a strong effort will be made to get favorable action from Congress on a bill containing the best features of those passed by the Senate and House.

Wanted to Marry Alice Roosevelt.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 7.—Peter Elliott, who comes to the fore through his attempted assault on President Roosevelt, was known as Peter Olsen until three years ago, when he changed his name to Elliott. He has long wanted a federal appointment and when he left Minneapolis said he was going to Washington to make the President give it to him. He also asserted to acquaintances that he had decided to marry Miss Alice Roosevelt, and intended to press his claims to her hand. The change of name, he confided to W. H. McIntyre, his landlord, was to deceive the President and make him think he was an American.

Elliott is well known at St. Paul and Minneapolis telegraph offices because of his habit of writing long messages most frequently to the President and leaving them at the receiving window without paying for them. This is a sample message to the President:

"John Chubb from Sweden to Teedor Rosevelt king—Pay one dollar to Mrs. McKinley and your wife and children or deny that the standing army is not the kindam of good.

"JOHN The 2nd, King."

Washington, Oct. 7.—John Decker, of Norwich, Conn., who evidently is a mechanic about 44 years old, entered the white house soon after the doors were opened this morning. The officials thought, from his actions, that he was a crank and arrested him. He was not armed and made no resistance when placed under arrest. He was turned over to the police authorities.

Had Just Given Up Work.

Norwich, Conn., Oct. 7.—John Decker, who is supposed to be the man under arrest in Washington, has been employed for the last two years at the factory of the Thomas Arms company. He has a brother Henry who also works in the factory. John is unmarried. At the offices of the factory it was stated that John Decker came there yesterday morning dressed in his Sunday clothes and announced that he wanted to give up his job, saying he was going away. He was paid off and left. So far as can be learned he said nothing of where he was going. It is said that while Decker was not considered particularly bright mentally he never showed any signs of violence.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Decker, the Connecticut man arrested at the White House yesterday morning, was examined later in the day, pronounced insane and was removed to the government insane asylum.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Because members of the White House staff believe information concerning the arrest of demented persons seeking the President has the effect of inviting others to similar missions, Secretary Loeb and John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, have given notice to every employe of the White House secret service men and policemen, that news of "cranks" is not to be made public. The command is made forceful with suggestions as to the fate of men who disobey.

By preventing all publication of such incidents as the visit to the White House of John Decker, who believed the President had the power to remove an imaginary imp from his shoulders, Mr. Loeb thinks the number of such visitors can be reduced.

A caller at the White House Thursday caused some suspicion, until it was learned that he was on a peaceful mission. His name is William Doherty, and he lives at No. 314 John Marshall place, Washington. Doherty made no demonstration, and when informed that he could not see the President, went away quietly. From the White House he went to police headquarters, where he was was taken into custody, and will be examined as to his sanity. He had this letter, addressed to the chief executive:

"I am sorry to read in today's papers that another murderer by the name of Elliott, came to this city to kill His Excellency, our dear and noble President. You are the gentlemen who can catch such scoundrels. I am, sir,

"WILLIM DOHERTY, Pensioner.
"No. 214 John Marshall Place."

FOLK AND THE PRESIDENT

Washington, Oct. 8.—Joseph Folk, the city attorney of St. Louis, who has been active in recent months in the prosecution of legislative and municipal wrongdoers in Missouri, was a guest of the President at luncheon today. Mr. Folk has encountered some difficulty in the performance of his duties on account of the escape of a few of those whose indictments he had secured, into Canada and Mexico. He is anxious that the extradition treaties between those governments and the United States be so amended and strengthened as to admit of the return to this country of persons who have been indicted for bribery, embezzlement, etc. He desires the President should take up the matter for consideration with Secretary Hay, and if possible have amendments to the treaties made.

JOSEPH FOLK.

Copy of the agreement in the United States Shipbuilding underwriting deal shows that J. P. Morgan & Co. were to receive one-fourth of the proceeds on each 100,000 shares sold.

Radway's Pills

Small, act without pain or griping, purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all other derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25c a box. Druggists or by mail. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York.

TREATY SIGNED

By Which Two Manchurian Ports Are Opened.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The state department was informed today that the American Chinese commercial treaty had been signed at Shanghai and that the Japanese-Chinese treaty will be signed this afternoon. The cablegram announcing the signing of the treaty was sent from Shanghai and was signed by Minister Conger, Consul General Goodnow and Mr. Seaman, the three commissioners who negotiated the instrument. An imperial decree by the Chinese government has made the treaty effective so far as that government is concerned, but it must be ratified by the United States senate before ratifications can be exchanged and the treaty put in operation. Great satisfaction is expressed at the state department at the outcome as it makes certain that the two ports in Manchuria will be opened to the United States no matter what the outcome as to the negotiations for the evacuation of that country by Russia may be. The assurance that Russia has previously given, and to which this government would insist upon adherence, is that the treaty arrangements made with China covering Manchurian ports will be binding upon the Russian government.

TURKEY IS WORRIED.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Dispatches received by the state department from Minister Leishman indicate that he is still endeavoring to reach a settlement with the Turkish government concerning matters in which the United States is interested, but that so far no satisfactory arrangement has been made. Turkey wants the United States ships withdrawn from Beirut, but no orders have been issued to that effect, and the state department is not yet ready to ask the navy department that they be ordered elsewhere. As matters now stand, it is expected that one vessel of the European squadron will go with Consul General Skinner on his way to Abyssinia. It is the policy of the navy department not to divide a squadron unless necessary, and it was thought that all ships would go on this expedition, but unless some change occurs in the situation in Turkey, the ships at Beirut will remain and only the Machias will be sent with Mr. Skinner.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, Oct. 12.—It was announced to day that the call for the extraordinary session of congress to meet Nov. 9, will be issued, probably on the 20th instant.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—After the usual summer recess the supreme court today met for the regular fall term. In accordance with custom, no business was transacted on the opening day. The members of the court paid a visit to the President, and afterward held a brief session to hear applicants for admission to the bar.

The present session promises to be interesting because of important cases to be argued. The most important case will be the appeal of the Northern Securities company from the decision of a special bench of the United States circuit court of Minnesota, which declared the company illegal. Two cases, one from Porto Rico and the other from the Philippines, involve the question whether the Porto Rican and the Philippine acts, imposing tariff duties, violate the constitution. Another case will involve the question whether natives of Porto Rico are citizens of the United States.

THE MARINE BAND.

Washintgon, Oct. 12.—Relative to the appearance of the United States Marine band at Chicago, which has evoked some criticism from labor unions, the following statement was made at the Navy department:

"Application was made to the department for permission for the marine band as an organization to attend the banquet in Chicago as guests and to play in the auditorium at the public meeting immediately following the banquet. The request was made by the mayor of the city, by the chairman of the banquet committee and by members of both houses of Congress. It was decided by the department that the affair was one of national significance, and that the Marine band as an organization might properly attend. No question of compensation was considered, and the only question considered by the department was as to whether the event was one of national significance warranting the permission desired."

CASTLE HAS RESIGNED.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Announcement of the resignation of H. A. Castle, auditor for the Postoffice department, was made today. The resignation was dated October 7, and was directed to the secretary of the treasury, who has indicated his acceptance. The resignation is to take effect when his successor is appointed and qualifies, and Mr. Castle said today that he would retain office until that time. Mr. Castle also said that he had tendered his resignation last spring, but that when the investigation of postoffice department affairs was begun Secretary Shaw asked him to remain and he had consented to do so. Mr. Castle added that his reason for resigning is found in the necessity for giving attention to his private business, and that as soon as relieved from the duties of his official position he would return to his old home at St. Paul.

In reply to a question as to whether his resignation had been induced by any charges connected with the investigation into the affairs of the Postoffice department Mr. Castle replied in the negative.

"I know of no charges," he said. "If there were any I would not of course be allowed to resign. The only criticism of myself of which I am aware was made by Mr. Tuloch, and I made reply to his statement last May. I have of course seen the newspaper statements that I would be reflected upon by the reports to be made by Mr. Bristow and by Messrs. Bonaparte and Conrad. I know nothing as to the accuracy of this report, and can only say that I shall be prepared to answer any criticism when made.

"My only reason for resigning is that which has been given. I wanted to get out of official life, and I was especially anxious to avoid spending the last summer in Washington. I was urged, however, to remain until the investigation could be made, and now that it is over I want to get out before the congressional inquiry commences. That may go on indefinitely, and I do not care to wait upon its termination."

Mr. Castle said the report that he is a director of a mining company which is reported to have been engaged in selling stock to postmasters was not true, but added that if he had been a director in a mining company there would have been no ground for criticism in that circumstance.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS

President Favors New Law for Federal Supervision.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 13.—Startling violations of the new naturalization law at Chicago and elsewhere have been brought to light by C. D. C. Van Dusen, a special agent of the department of justice, who has just completed a trip of inspection across the continent. Mr. Van Dusen declares that the provision of the new law which prevents any one with anarchistic beliefs, inclinations or tendencies from becoming a citizen has in many cases been ignored.

As a result, President Roosevelt, it is said, will recommend to congress a radical change in the law, so as to limit the right of conferring naturalization to the federal courts. It is understood that the President will favor a permanent commission to question the applicant for citizenship papers, take other testimony if necessary, and report the result of the examination to the judge.

MILLER'S TRIAL.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Assistant Attorney General Robb, of the Postoffice Department, has gone to Cincinnati to attend the trial of D. V. Miller, formerly assistant attorney in the office of the assistant attorney general. The trial will begin in the United States district court sitting in that city tomorrow and will be attended by a number of attaches of the Postoffice Department, including postoffice inspectors and clerks. This is the first of the conspiracy trials growing out of the postoffice investigation.

The German Claims.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Gen. Henry M. Duffield, the umpire of the tribunal appointed to adjust the claims of Germany against Venezuela, called at the state department today and acquainted the officials with the findings of the commission. The total amount of the claims presented was 6,049,000 marks. The claimants, however were awarded but 1,670,000 marks.

Taft Is Coming.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Word has been received at the White House from Gov. Taft, to the effect that he will be here, ready to assume his new duties as secretary of war some time in January.

REFUSED TRUST OFFER

Harriman Gives Orders Against Selling Timber Lands.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—President Harriman, it is said, has refused overtures from eastern people who own great tracts of timber in the Sierra Nevada mountains district in California to form a $10,000,000 pine lumber trust. They wanted to put all the Central Pacific timber lands into it.

He has also refused to sell any more of the railroad timber land.

The latter was all withdrawn from sale some time ago, along with the Central Pacific lands in Nevada and Utah and the Southern Pacific railroad lands in California save when written contracts to sell were in existence. Orders have just been issued to patent every acre of Central and Southern Pacific timber lands. There are yet unsold in this state about 2,700,000 acres of Central Pacific lands, most of which land has been patented.

ON ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Chief Justice Alverstone Asks a Pertinent Question.

London, Oct. 13.—The Alaska boundary tribunal held another secret session this morning and adjourned for lunch at 1:30 p. m. Nothing of a public nature developed, except that when Chief Justice Alverstone came out of the conference room he asked Secretary Tower to ascertain whether the original treaty was signed both in French and English. No explanation was given of the reason for this question.

A PRINCELY WEDDING.

Darmstadt, Oct. 8.—In the presence of a notable gathering which included an emperor, an empress, a king and two queens, the marriage of Princess Alice of Battenberg and Prince Andreas of Greece, was celebrated according to the rites of the Lutheran and Greek churches. The wedding party, whose dresses and uniforms made a very effective spectacle, assembled at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon in the old castle and then crossed the castle yard to the castle church. Prince George of Greece with Princess Victoria, led the procession and they were followed by the Grand Duke of Hesse with the czarina; the czar with Queen Alexandra, the members of the Greek royal family, and finally Prince Louis of Battenberg with his daughters, the Princesses Alice and Louise.

Socialists and Clericals.

Bilbao, Spain, Oct. 12.—As a result of the collision yesterday between socialists engaged in a demonstration and a body of Clericals seven persons were killed and thirty-three wounded, some of the latter being mortally injured, including the manager of the Pueblo, a newspaper.

Among the wounded are Superior Louis Dautier, of the Christian Brothers school. Revolvers were fired from the Catholic Club and from the windows of the Church of St. Nicholas. The vicar of that church was arrested on the charge of shooting several socialists, and a number of other priests were arrested, charged with instigating riots. During the fighting the anti-Clericals threw a priest into the river.

The American Metre.

Paris, Oct. 12.—L. A. Fischer of the bureau of standard weights and measures, at Washington, has compared the American metre with the international standard, and has found it accurate.

Mr. Fischer is investigating the systems of weights and measures of European countries with the view to drawing up a report on which Secretary Cortelyou, of the department of commerce and labor, will make recommendations to congress.

Crossed the Frontier.

Kostendil, Bulgaria, Oct. 9.—A battalion of Turkish troops occupying a post at Karamanitza yesterday crossed the Bulgarian frontier and attacked a Bulgarian blockhouse. In consequence of the Turkish superiority in numbers the Bulgarian detachment retired, firing on the invaders. The Turks subsequently attacked the village of Guvesesvo and looted a number of houses, but on the approach of Bulgarian reinforcements retired. Three Turks were killed.

Extra Session of French Chamber.

Paris, Oct. 9.—President Loubet signed a decree during a meeting of the council of ministers this morning, convening an extraordinary session of the Chambers for October 20.

Earthquake in Missouri.

Nevada, Mo., Oct. 9.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt here early today. The movement was from west to east. No damage was done.

CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM

Cause of Outrages by Negroes in the South.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13.—Dr. W. P. Thirkield, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational society, in delivering the opening address of the Evangelical alliance, charged that the outrages of negroes in the south was due to the chain gang prison system. He said in part:

"Far be it for me to utter one word in extenuation of the unspeakable crime of which some black men are guilty. Let us keep in mind, however, that only about twenty per cent of the black men who are lynched have ever been charged with the unspeakable crime against the sacredness of womanhood. Let the black man bring in every influence to bear to make such crimes impossible. Let there be prompt execution of the law against this and all crimes of all men. Lynch law, however, is anarchy. It brings in the reign of barbarism. It brutalizes members of the mobs; it undermines government; it does not stop crime.

"In estimating criminality among the black people, we should keep in mind that since Appomattox, nearly every southern state has maintained schools of crime—an organized institution for the training of criminals. This I charge against the convict lease system of the south. This system with its thousands of victims has been the cause of much of the outbreak in crime among black people, through its brutalizing and dehumanizing influence on thousands of negroes.

"Under this system both prison and prisoners are farmed out under the control of private corporations—sold to the highest bidder.

"To the lessee the body and soul of convicts are assigned. The motive of both state and lessee is not morals but money; not reformation but exploitation of criminals for gain. It is crime turned into a source of revenue; the brawn and blood of criminals bartered for gain.

"Criminals are generally scattered in branch prisons, quartered in rude stockades without proper sanitation, food or clothing. The average life of these convicts is less than ten years. Old and young are promiscuously chained and herded together. Even men and women are, in some camps, not separated. One warden of a state prison protests in his report that 'under the present law and custom, the penitentiary is the school of crime instead of being a reformatory institution. Of the fifty boys under 18, nine-tenths of them leave prison much worse than when they came in.'

"The outcome of the careful investigation of the convict lessee system on the part of the governor of Georgia, was a revelation of inhumanity, barbarity, and shameless immorality. Much of it was unfit for the public press.

"In a period of two years, over 1,100 of these convicts escaped from southern prisons. Think of 1,100 thieves, murderers, thugs, at large—lawless men roaming about in defiance of all law and order. Think of a system that has no reformatory element; no way to cure men of crime, but that educates young criminals in crime and that, by its barbarity, brutalizes and dehumanizes men, and sends out those who do not die under the horrors of the system, to debauch and degrade society. Even from such criminals what wonder if there have come forth hundreds of immoral monsters.

"Even at the late session of the prison congress in Atlanta, visitors went to the city stockade where conditions are under the oversight of enlightened officials under the employ of the city. The element of gain is here eliminated, yet these humane people entered a public protest against the inhumanity and immorality of the present system, even under these favorable conditions. The south should reform its present system, and thus stop the education of criminals. The present system is a sowing of the wind, and it is bound to reap the whirlwind.

"Over against the outcome of these schools of crime is the fact that of all the thousands of graduates from the Christian schools maintained by the benevolence of the north and south, not one graduate has ever been even accused of the crime against the sacredness of womanhood."

Mr. Thirkield made a strong plea for the philanthropic and Christian people both of the south and north, to join hands in educational and missionary efforts for the solution of this, the gravest problem of the races ever given any nation to solve.

IN A BIG SHAM BATTLE

Last of the Army Maneuvers at West Point.

Camp Young, West Point, Ky., Oct. 13.—The problem for the regular army today will close the series of maneuvers at Camp Young. Tomorrow the troops will pass in review, and on Thursday will entrain and leave for their home stations. The conduct and attack of a convoy set for tomorrow was abandoned because of the limited number of wagons in camp. The board of review, which will fix damages to property during the maneuvers, will hold a session this afternoon. Property owners have already begun to bring in bills for damages. The problem today is the most interesting of the series, as it involves the attack and defense of an intrenched position in which artillery, cavalry and infantry are employed.

General Bates and General Wheeler left camp at 9:45 in an automobile. They proceeded directly to Garnetville to witness the engagement.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 10.—The Associated Press learns that in addition to the settlement of an Anglo-French arbitration treaty an important understanding exists between the governments of the two countries in connection with the far east. When the French foreign minister, Del Casse accompanied President Loubet to London recently, he discussed with Lord Lansdowne the possibility of a Russo-Japanese war with the result that both foreign ministers agreed to exert the utmost possible pressure to prevent their respective far eastern allies, Russia and Japan, from coming to hostilities.

THE NEW CABINET.

London, Oct. 9.—The new cabinet ministers have assumed their duties, the seals of office having been exchanged at a privy council meeting held by King Edward at Buckingham Palace this morning. All the retiring officials and their successors were present, with the exception of the Duke of Devonshire, the late lord president of the council, and Mr. Arnold-Foster, the new war secretary. The latter was indisposed, and the former was subsequently received in private audience by the king.

SETTLING CLAIMS.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—Two more claims of the American legation have been satisfactorily settled, the more important being the issue of a firman granting to Dr. Banks permission to excavate the ruins of Bismah in Mesopotamia. The claim has been pending for three years, its settlement being constantly urged by a German professor engaged in similar work. The second question settled concerns property belonging to the wife of the American consul at Smyrna, upon which immigrants have established themselves and which the government now agrees to purchase.

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SAND STORM OUT AT SEA

Stifled the Sailors of the British Ship Dunslow.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 13.—The officers of the British ship Dunslow, just arrived, report having witnessed a phenomenon while the vessel was about 600 miles off the African coast.

One morning, when most of the ship's company were on deck, a light shower of sand began to fall. Within half an hour the air became so laden with the particles that it was difficult to distinguish objects a ship's length distant. The sand was generally of a light composition, much of it drifting in the air currents. Some of it was heavy and fell upon the decks. So great was the downpour that the deck of the ship was covered about half an inch deep. The shower continued for three days and the atmosphere was so dense at times that the sun was hidden from view.

"It smelled like guano," said one of the officers, "and fell so thickly that it was stifling. At times we went about our work gasping for breath.

"The most plausible explanation is that the showers of sand came from the Sahara Desert. I have heard of sandstorms in midocean, but this is the first time one ever came under my observation. Scientists state that these sand storms occur only once every three years, but why they occur at stated periods is not clear."

RIOTS IN BUENOS AYRES

Populace Opposed to Nominating Convention.

Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Oct. 13.—A large demonstration has been made against the convention for the nomination of candidates for president and vice president which will meet today. The convention is composed of the notable men of the republic and its opponents are of the general public.

Mobs in the streets indulged in attacks on the government and Senor Quintana, the official candidate. The protests will continue while the convention is assembled although it is possible that the public feeling may be heeded and the convention abandoned. The agitation is increasing daily, and there are indications of more violent opposition against Quintana.

In a collision between the mobs and the police several persons were injured.

CLEVELAND'S BRONZE BELL

New York, Oct. 8.—Representing in bas relief Commodore Perry at the close of the battle of Lake Erie, a bronze bell to be presented to the cruiser Cleveland as a gift from the city of that name, has just been successfully cast in this city. It weighs 522 pounds. Senators Foraker and Hanna, and a committee from the Ohio city will accompany the bell to Portsmouth, N. H., where the presentation will be made.

AGAINST THE BOYCOTT.

Boston, Oct. 7.—In addressing the special commission on relations between employer and employe, at a hearing here Samuel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn., agent of the American Anti-boycott association, said that he thought that the commission was satisfied that the boycott was an illegal weapon and that the American Federation of Labor, a combination of 1,400,000 men was a menace, in that its enormous power rested in the hands of its president. He said that it should be made plain that every member of a union was responsible for the illegal acts of its officers in declaring a boycott.

MARYLAND MONUMENT.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 8.—The monument erected to the memory of the soldiers of Maryland who participated in the battles around Chattanooga, was dedicated at Orchard Knob, near the location of Grant's headquarters, this morning. A party of distinguished Marylanders arrived here at an early hour today to attend the dedication. Gov. Smith was unable to attend and was officially represented by State Comptroller Herring.

The exercises took place at Orchard Knob on a stand erected at the base of the monument, and near the Illinois markers. Speeches were made by Capt. John R. King, Col. B. F. Taylor and State Comptroller Josiah W. Herring, of Maryland. The monument was erected at a cost of $7,000 and is to commemorate the deeds of both Union and Confederate soldiers which the state of Maryland had in the battles of Chickamauga.

Called Davis a Liar.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 10.—Governor Jeff Davis, Judge C. D. Wood and A. F. Vandeventer, candidates for governor, met in the senate chamber last evening to arrange a list of appointments for a joint canvass. The preliminaries were opened by Governor Davis objecting to Mr. Vandeventer's presence at the joint discussions, stating that Vandeventer was not in the race for any good purposes and had no strength, consequently he did not propose having him trailing after him over the state. This remark was repeated several times and each time the governor added stronger language.

Finally Mr. Vandeventer arose to his feet and said: "Governor Davis, you are a contemptible liar, and you know it." Each man grabbed a chair, but before any harm could be done Judge Wood and Governor Davis' private secretary were between the men and peace was restored. It was decided that Mr. Vandeventer should take part in the canvass.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Oct. 13.—Close.—The government crop report apparently has not spent its force yet, for there was a further weakening in the market this morning on the opening, and, although several rallies took place during the morning, there was nothing to indicate any permanent new strnegth. Cables were lower at the start, reflecting the American decline of yesterday, but they soon recovered the slight loss made and were firmer near the close.

Soon after noon the northwest markets took the lead and soon had prices up in every part of the country. The closing was strong.

Wheat was firmer on the opening with a gain of ⅛c. The cash demand was a trifle weaker, both locally and in other markets, and this had a disquieting effect. To offset this, however, advices from Minneapolis said that fourteen out of seventeen mills there are now running, and that those now idle will soon be in operation, thus making a greater immediate demand.

Bear reports were numerous, though, and kept the early market from firming up to any extent. A tip was sent out that Bradstreet's report on visible supply would show an increase of 5,000,000 bushels. Southwest offerings are expected to be more liberal shortly as the farmers are about through with their fall plowing and ready to market their grain. A slight rally occurred soon after the opening, but by noon wheat had lost its opening gain.

During the afternoon northwestern shorts grew alarmed and commenced to cover heavily. The price shot up a cent and the other markets were not slow in following the lead. Short covering became the general rule and at the close the market was on the jump.

Primary receipts were 1,592,000 bu.; last week, 1,537,000; last year, 1,605,000. Primary shipments were 742,000 bu.; last week, 734,000; last year, 437,000.

Weather continues fairly favorable for corn with mild temperatures in the belt. General rains were reported in Kansas, but it is not considered that the overflow of moisture will hurt the crop to any extent. Cables were weak at the opening with a slight decline, but this was made up before the close. The local market was practically unchanged at the opening and at noon was still weak. The only strengthening feature was a good export demand.

The sudden rise in wheat affected corn and it, too, strengthened materially, but remained steadier than its sister cereal. May deliveries exhibited the most strength and gained ⅜c on December.

Primary receipts were 503,000 bu.; last week, 712,450; last year, 447,000. Primary shipments were 307,000 bu.; last week, 866,000; last year, 82,000.

Oats continued lower in the early dealings. The recent weakness has had the effect of buying out some of the long lines. At noon the market was a little off from the opening. Oats steadied in the afternoon with the other lines, but the market had too much of an overbought appearance to warrant any phenomenal rise.

Clover seed showed little strength on the opening and was down 2½@5c. The effect of recent heavy receipts is still felt. Business was comparatively light during the morning and at noon prices were shaded off a little. The weakness did not last long, however, and during the afternoon a better demand sent prices up until at the close a gain of 7½c for the day was shown on all options.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— Oct. 13.	Oct. 12
Cash	84¼	84¾	84	84⅞	84
Dec.	85	85⅝	84¾	85⅝	84¾
May	84⅞	85¼	84⅝	85¼	84⅝
Corn—					
Cash	..	....	....	48½	48
Dec.	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	44¾	44⅝
May	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	44⅛
Oats—					
Cash	..	....	....	38	38
Dec.	37½	38	37½	38	37⅞
May	38½	38⅝	38½	38½	38½
Clover Seed—					
Oct.	$6.65	$6.77½	$6.65	$6.77½	$6.70
Dec.	6.60	6.67½	6.57½	6.67½	6.60
Jan.	6.60	6.70	6.60	6.70	6.62½
Feb.	...	...	...	6.72½	6.65
March	6.65	6.75	6.65	6.75	6.67½

Rye—No. 2, 57½c; No. 3, 55½c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.45.
Alsike—Prime, $6.40.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec	78¾	79⅝	78¼	79⅝	78¼
May	78⅞	79⅝	78¼	79¼	78¼
Oct	78⅜	79⅜	78⅜	79⅜	78⅞
Corn—					
Dec	44⅞	45¼	44½	45¼	44⅝
May	44	44¼	43½	44¼	43¾
Oct	44	45	44	45	44⅛
Oats—					
Dec	37¼	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	37¼
May	37⅜	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37⅝
Oct	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	36

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec	85¼	85⅝	84⅞	85⅝	85
May	83⅛	83¾	82⅞	83⅝	82⅞
Corn—					
Dec	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	51⅜
May	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	49½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	85⅝	85⅝	84½	85⅝	85¼
May	82⅝	83⅝	82	83⅝	82⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	80¼	78⅝
May	....	....	....	79½	78⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	77⅝	76⅝
May	....	....	....	78⅜	77⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Oct.	$.....	$.....	$.....	$11.25	$11.15
Jan.	12.15	12.15	15.05	12.10	12.07
May	12.27	12.32	12.25	12.27	12.22
Lard—					
Oct.	6.82	6.85	6.80	6.82	6.77
Dec.	6.85	6.90	6.82	6.90	6.80
Jan.	6.87	6.90	6.85	6.90	6.85
Ribs—					
Oct.	8.55	8.57	8.55	8.55	9.50
Jan.	6.47	6.50	6.45	6.47	6.45
May	6.50	6.52	6.50	6.52	6.50

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 13.—Opening prices advanced in the stock market without important exceptions. The gains extended to large fractions in Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway preferred and Tennessee Coal. The dealings were on a moderate scale, but were well distributed.

The market wavered for a while owing to the confused movement of some of the specialities. Colorado Fuel and Pressed Steel Car were marked down a point each, while the American Car stocks, Tennessee Coal & Smelting gained 1@2. Standard stocks held well and a later active demand for Canadian Pacific, Atchison, Reading, and United States Steel preferred advanced the list sharply. Business became lively as prices improved and by 11 o'clock the principal grain carrying stocks, Southwesterns and Coalers were up a point or more. United States Steel perferred rose ¼ and Amalgamated crossed 37.

Prices drifted backward slightly on a diminishing demand, but no pressure was apparent except in spots. Steel preferred reacted 1¾ and Amalgamated a point. There were losses of 9½ in Westinghouse Electric first preferred, 5 in Lake Erie & Western preferred, 3 in Colorado Fuel and 1¾ in Locomotive preferred. Pullman rose 2 and Sugar 1¼. London was a buyer here and with the conclusion of its operations the market turned dull.

Bonds were irregular at noon.

Forced sales of Colorado Fuel, uncovered stop loss orders, which broke it [illegible] points for the stock around 30, and it went down to 25 before a purchaser was found. A rally of 3 points followed, and the market meanwhile shaded off gradually, but was not much affected until the Steel stocks again became the center of the attack. The common got down to yesterday's low record of 12⅛, while the preferred eclipsed it, touching 57¼. Locomotive preferred 3¼. Railroad stocks retained but little of their morning rise.

THE "LITTLE WHITE HOUSE" OCCUPIED BY CLEVELAND FAMILY

THE "LITTLE WHITE HOUSE" LAKEWOOD, N.J.

Lakewood, N. J., Oct. 13.—Former President and Mrs. Cleveland have taken a cottage here for a greater part of the winter season. It is on account of Mrs. Cleveland's health that the change is made. She has not regained her strength since the birth of Francis Grover, and the family physician decided that a stay among the pines of Lakewood would be beneficial.

The cottage taken by the Clevelands is the one they occupied in the winter of 1892-93, prior to the second inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. It is situated in a thicket of pines. When Mr. Cleveland occupied the house before it was known as "The Little White House." The name has clung to it ever since.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Am. Loco. com.	12	12¼	11¾	12
Am. Sug. R. com.	108	109¼	701⅞	109¼
Atchison com.	63⅜	64⅜	63	63⅞
Atchison pfd.	87	87⅝	87	87½
Am. C. & F. com.	21⅛	22⅛	20½	21⅞
Anaconda	64	64	63½	63½
Amal. Copper	36⅛	37⅜	35½	35⅝
Alton com.	23½	24⅝	23½	24⅝
Balto. & Ohio	73⅛	73⅝	72⅝	73
B'lyn R. Trans.	32⅛	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞
Canadian Pac.	118¾	119½	118¼	116¾
Chic. G. W.	14⅝	14¾	14¼	14½
Con. Tob. 4's	52½	53¼	52½	52½
Colorado Fuel	33	33	25	28
Corn Products	23½	24	23½	24
Ches. & Ohio	29½	30	29½	29¼
Del. & Hudson	150¼	150¼	150	150
Erie common	27	27¾	26⅝	26⅞
Erie 1st pfd	66	66	65⅝	65⅝
K. C. S. pfd.	31½	31½	31	31
Louis. & Nash	97	97½	96⅝	96⅝
Leather com	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅝
Leather pfd	75⅞	75½	75½	75½
Manhattan	129¾	130½	129⅝	130⅜
Mex. Central	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10½
Metropolitan	103	104¼	103	103½
Missouri Pacific	88	88½	87¼	87⅝
M., K. & T. com.	33⅛	34	33½	33⅝
N. Y. Central	116	116¼	115	115⅝
Nickel Plate com.	21¾	21¾	21	21
N. & W. com.	56½	56½	56	56¼
Ont. & Western	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅞
Penn. Ry	117¾	118	117	117¾
People's Gas Co.	89⅞	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝
Reading com.	44⅜	45⅝	44⅛	45
Rock Island	23¼	24½	23⅛	24
Rock Island pref.	58⅛	59	58½	59
Rep. I. & S. Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Rep. pref	56½	57½	56	56
South. Ry	17⅛	17⅝	16⅛	16⅝
South. Ry pref.	71⅛	71⅛	70½	70⅝
St. Paul	136	136⅜	135¼	135½
South. Pac	40	40⅜	39⅜	39⅞
Texas Pac	22½	22⅝	22½	22½
Ten. Coal & Iron	28¼	28⅞	26⅞	27
Union Pac.	69¼	70	69¼	69⅝
U. S. Steel	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞
U. S. Steel pfd.	59	60	57⅛	57⅝
Virginia Chem.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Wabash com.	17	17	16⅝	16¾
Wabash pfd.	29⅞	29⅞	28⅞	29
Wab. Deb. B's	52	53	53	53
W. & L. E. com.	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅝
W. & L. E. 1st pfd.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Wis. Central com.	15¼	15¼	15	15
Wis. Central pfd.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜

Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.10@5.80; poor to medium, $3.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.10; cows, $1.40@4.50; heifers, $2.00@4.75; canners, $1.40@2.50; bulls, $2.00@4.35; calves, $2.50@7.40; Texas fed steers, $2.75@3.50; western steers, $3.00@4.60.

Hogs—Receipts today, 8,000; estimated receipts tomorrow, 20,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, $5.35@6.00; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.75; rough heavy, 5.80@6.25; light, $5.25@5.90; bulk of sales, $5.20@5.65.

Sheep—Receipts 25,000; sheep steady to 10c lower; good to choice wethers, $3.35@4.25; fair to choice mixed, $2.00@3.25; native lambs, $3.50@5.65.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 13.—(Swope, H., W. & B.'s Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle receipts, 3 cars; steady to strong. Hogs receipts, 10 cars, 20@40c higher; yorkers, $6.40@6.50; mediums and heavy, $6.10@6.40; pigs, $5.75@6. Sheep and lambs receipts, 20 cars; lower; best lambs, $5.65@5.85; fair to good, $5.40@5.50; common to fair, $5.00@5.25; culls, $4.00@4.75; good mixed sheep, $3.65@3.85; fair to good, $3.00@3.60; bucks, $2.50@2.75; culls, $2.00@3.00; good ewes, $3.50@3.75; good wethers, $4.00@4.25; yearlings, $4.00@4.50; calves steady; best, $8.00@8.50; fair to good, $6.00@7.50.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Oct. 13.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs receipts, 10 cars; market higher; yorkers generally, $6.25; mediums and heavies, $6.00; pigs, $5.50@5.65; stags and roughs, $4.00@5.00; closing steady.

Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 13.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs receipts, 5 loads; heavy, $6.00@6.10; medium, $6.30@6.35; heavy yorkers, $6.25@6.30; light yorkers, $6.00@6.15; good pigs, $5.60@5.70. Sheep, $3.00@4.10; lambs, $4.00@5.85.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 25c; solid pack, 24c; dairy, 15@17c; packing stock, 14½c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 23c; solid pack, 22c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14c; prints, 14@16c.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 13c.

Eggs—Candled, 22c.

Cabbages—Home grown, 50@75c per bbl.

Lettuce—Per lb., 8c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 15c.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 20@25c.

Tomatoes—Home grown, 30@40c per bu.

Spinach—40@50c per bu.

Celery—25c per bunch.

Onions—Green, 10c per dozen; Home grown, per bu., 75c.

Wax Beans—Home-grown, 50@75c per bushel.

Peaches—Per bu., $1.50@2.75.

Green Beans—50@75c per bu.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25 to $2.40.

Potatoes—60c.

Sweet potatoes—Virginia Sweets, per bbl., $1.75@2.00; fancy Jerseys, $3.50; choice Jerseys, $3.

Poultry (dressed) — Fowls, 12c; young chickens, 13c; turkeys, 13@14c; ducks, 12c; geese, 11c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs 8@9c; steers and heifers, 6@7c; cows, 4@5½c; bulls, 4@5c; calves, 9@9½c; sheep, 6@7c; lambs, 8c.

Green Hides—Cows and steers, 6c; bulls and No. 2, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9c; kipp, 8c; No. 2, 7c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Oct. 13.—Beef quiet. Pork easy; $13.25@13.75.

Lard quiet; prime western steam, $7.[illegible]

Butter—Receipts, 9,847 pkgs.; firm; extra creamery, 21c; creamery, common to choice, 16@20½c; state dairy, 15@19c.

Cheese—Receipts, 4,432 pkgs; dull; state full cream, fancy small colored, 11¾c; small white, 11¾c; large colored, 11½c; large white, 11½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,631 pkgs; steady; state and Pennsylvania, fancy mixed, 25@26c; state and Pennsylvania seconds to firsts, 20@24c; western thirds to seconds, 17@22c; western firsts, 23@24c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅛c; refined steady; crushed, $5.35; powdered, $4.85; granulated, $4.75.

Petroleum firm; refined, al ports, $8.95@9.00.

Coffee firm; No. 7 Rio, 5⅝c.

Molasses steady; New Orleans, 31@42c.

Chicago Produce

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Butter steady; creameries, 15½@20c; dairies, 14@18c.

Eggs steady at 18@19c.

Cheese steady; Daisies, 11½c; Twins, 11c; Young Americas, 11½c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, Oct. 13.—Poultry—Alive nominal; dressed dull; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 12@16c.

Cotton.

New York, Oct. 13.—Cotton futures opened: October, 9.19; November, 9.21; December, 9.27; January, 9.27; March, 9.33; April (offered) 9.35; May, 9.36.

The cotton market opened steady 1 points higher to 1 lower, the steadiness and advances being due to the higher Liverpool cables and expectations of a bullish weather bureau report from the New Orleans station at midday. After the opening the market eased off to a level about 2@4 points net lower. The threatening aspect of the Russian-Japanese affair also helped to restrict purchases. The market ruled very quiet at the low level.

At noon the market was firm and net 1 to 2 points higher on frost predictions and covering. Spot, quiet; middling uplands, 9.60; middling gulf, 9.85. Estimated receipts at the ports today, 38,000 bales, against 61,233 last week, and 62,189 last year. For the week, 325,000 bales, against 205,416 last week, and 314,752 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 11,273 bales, against 15,685 last year, and at Houston 21,000 bales, against 28,829 last year.

Wool.

Boston, Oct. 13.—The wool market has had improved business during the last few days. Prices are very firm and purchasers who had held aloof in the hope of a break, apparently have forsaken their position.

Territory wools have a good movement at the following prices: Fine staple, 55c; fine territories, 52@53c; medium, 56c; medium, 45@46c. The market for fleece wools is very strong, but offerings are light. Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 33½@34c; one-half blood, unwashed, 25½@26c; three-eighths blood, unwashed, 25@26c; one-quarter blood, unwashed, 25@25½c; fine, washed delaine, 36c.

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